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GEOGRAPHY
OF
Middlesex County;
FOR YOUNG CHILDREN;

EMBRACING

1. A short Topographical and Historical Sketch of every Town.
2. A general View of the County, and the Employments of the People.
3. A Glossary, explaining the Geographical and other Difficult Terms.

BY JAMES H. CARTER AND WILLIAM H. BROOKS.

WITH A NEW MAP OF THE COUNTY.

"Children are very easily capable of describing the places, mountains, and rivers, which pass under their inspection."

CAMBRIDGE:
WILLIARD AND BROWN,
1830.

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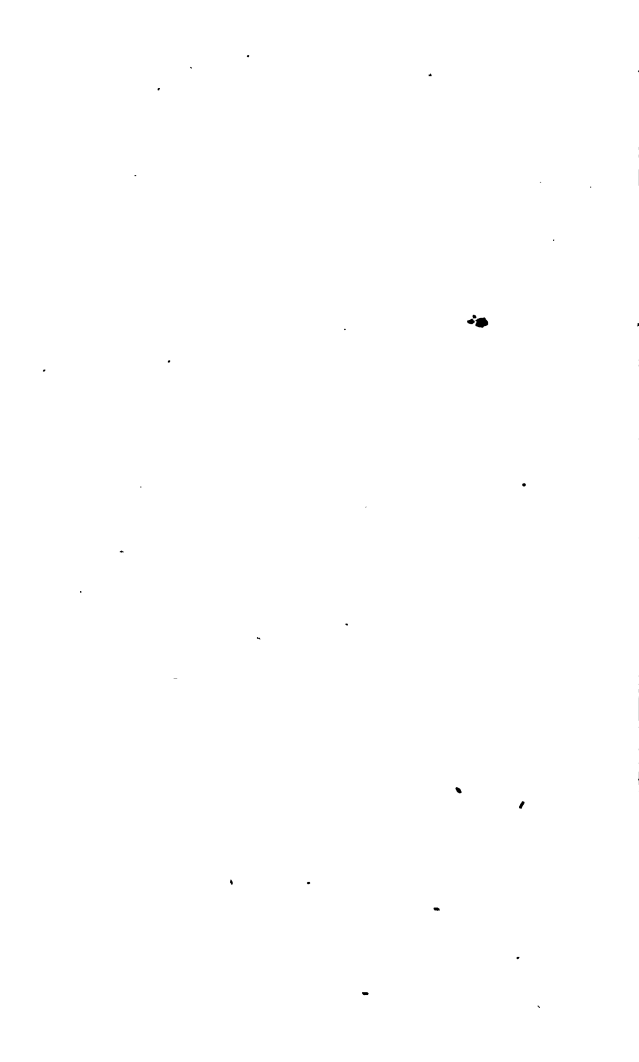
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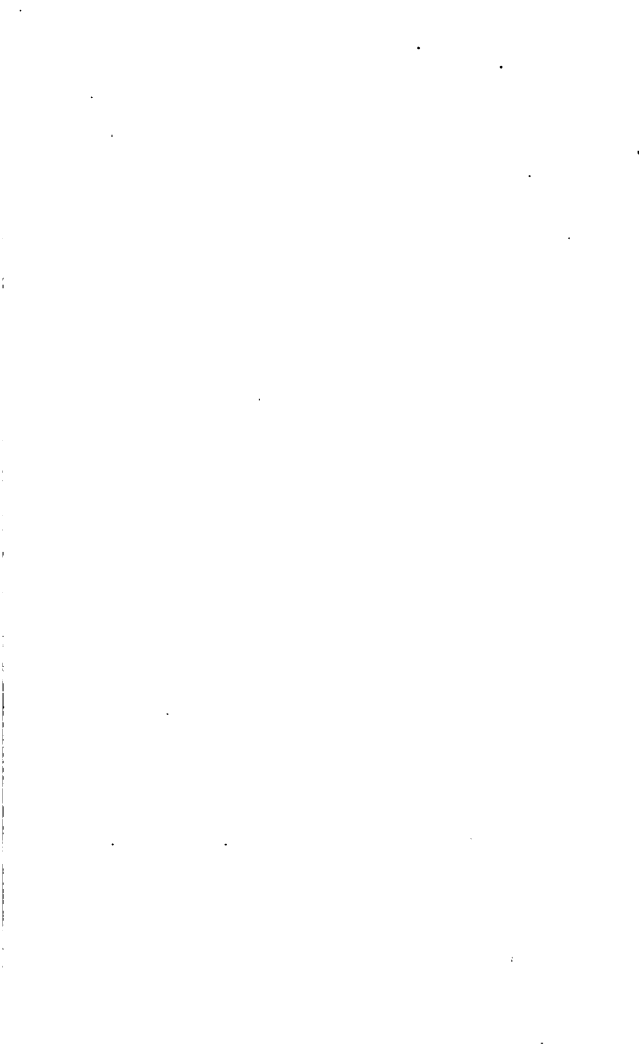
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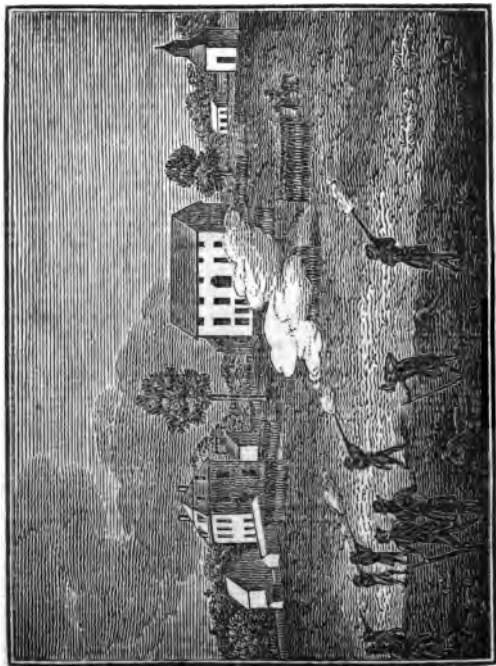
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Battle of Lexington.

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GIFT OF
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MAY 21, 1925

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT :

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE.

Be it remembered, that on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1830, and in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, James G. Carter and William H. Brooks, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as authors, in the words following, *to wit* :—

“ A Geography of Middlesex County ; for Young Children ; embracing, 1. A short Topographical and Historical Sketch of every Town. 2. A general View of the County, and the Employments of the People. 3. A Glossary, explaining the Geographical and other Difficult Terms. By James G. Carter and William H. Brooks. With a new Map of the County. ‘ Children are very early capable of describing the places, mountains, and rivers, which pass under their inspection.’ ”

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned ” ; and also to an act, entitled, “ An act supplementary to an act, entitled, ‘ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned ’ ; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE :
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P R E F A C E.

To parents and guardians of children in the County of Middlesex this geographical and historical account of that populous district of Massachusetts is presented, in the belief that it is adapted to promote there the interests of early education. Assuming the principle, that "we need to know most of the places which are nearest to us," and that the amount of our knowledge of the various parts of the earth's surface should be graduated, other things being equal, by their distance from us, it is proposed that geographical education be conducted with a view to this result. At a very tender age, therefore, as soon as the young mind has power enough to understand the ideas conveyed to us by the terms *hill, valley, plain, and stream*, the child should begin the study of geography, and begin it with his own town. Having fully acquainted himself with the geography of his own town, he should proceed to the remaining towns of his own county, and growing less and less particular as he advances, pass from towns to counties, and then in order, to states, countries, and continents. The pupil should also examine on a map the situation of every place of which he may be learning an account, and, for the sake of still greater precision in his knowledge and for a useful mental discipline, should draw the shape of each.

Beginning, therefore, with their own town, children will be gratified with learning a description of what it contains, and will even be led to think what other information they

can add to the account themselves. And without doubt they will feel a strong curiosity to know whether the streams, hills, and fertile valleys of their own town belong also to the towns adjoining, and to compare the employments of the respective inhabitants of the two places, their public institutions, and their importance as shown by their population. Especially will their interest be roused (the remark springs from long and various experience) on finding themselves able to sketch with neatness the shape of their own towns and other towns in their immediate neighbourhood, to trace out the courses of streams and roads, and to mark the actual position of churches, factories, hills, and ponds. The child's interest in the study, being thus auspiciously excited, will not fail to be sustained in his progress through the county, if he have tolerably faithful and judicious instruction. By the time he has completed this thorough survey of his own county he will have gained an amount of information, which is not only not now acquired by children, but is very rarely possessed even by men, respecting what it most nearly concerns him to be familiar with, viz. the portion of his own country immediately around him. He will have had his memory exercised, as it ought always to be, in strict alliance with the understanding. He will have begun in due season to try his judgment, and to educate it to activity and accuracy by its numerous trials, in estimating the proportions of lines and comparing the importance of towns. He will also have obtained unconsciously an important control over his power of attention. These fruits of the study are predicted with confidence, because in repeated instances they have already been produced.

DIRECTIONS TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

THE pupil should be provided with a geography and map of Middlesex County, and a small black board 18 inches long by 15 broad. If this cannot be easily procured, a slate and pencil will very well answer the purpose. Let his attention first be directed to the map, and inform him that the top is north, the bottom south, the right hand east, and the left hand west. Let him find on the map the town where he resides, and observe carefully its shape, its ponds, its rivers, and its mountains. All these he is to draw from the map upon his small black board with chalk, and to draw them over and over again, till he can do it accurately from his memory alone. Next the boundaries of the town are to be learned. The pupil may then leave the map and see what is said of the town in the geography. He will find a short account of it in its alphabetical place among the towns of the county. To show the pupil that he can understand the whole matter, and that it is one of his own concern, he may be encouraged to consider what things there may be worthy of notice in the town besides those mentioned in the book, as mills or factories, ponds, streams, hills or mountains.

For recitations a large black board should be used at least three feet wide and three feet and a half long. This should be so placed that the pupil, standing before it, may have

his face to the north ; when, of course, his right hand will be to the east, his back to the south, and his left hand to the west. If the class consist of several, let one be directed to draw the northern line of the town boundary. Another may be invited to criticize the execution, and then another may give his opinion. It may then with advantage be submitted to the judgment of the whole class, that any one who can detect an inaccuracy, may expose it. Let the eastern boundary now be drawn and subjected to the same critical examination and amendment ; and so of the other lines. A member of the class may then name the towns on the borders, marking the place of each, mentioning its direction from the town drawn, and pointing to its actual position with reference to the place he stands in. The streams, ponds, and roads being thus laid down, one of the pupils should be required to leave the drawing and point towards the ponds, and signify also by pointing the actual direction of the streams and roads as they pass through the town. Questions may now be asked to elicit all other information that has been obtained respecting the town. The facts as they are elicited should be as much as possible connected with the drawing. If there be meeting-houses, an academy, or factories in the town, let their position be marked.

The second lesson may be one of the adjoining towns, or two, if their lines can be easily drawn, and the matter to be learned from the geography be small in amount. And in this lesson also the personal knowledge of the pupil or any other sources of information may be advantageously applied to. At reciting this lesson, the shape of the town or towns may be drawn on a variety of scales. This exer-

cise will be exceedingly useful, as a severe discipline of the mind is involved in producing accurate proportions. And the class should be kept constantly on the alert in judging of the truth of the proportions between the several lines drawn by their companion. When greater ease has been acquired in drawing, and several towns can be despatched at a lesson, there will be a wider field for this exercise in adjusting the relative size and shape of different towns. Let the class thus pass through their county, taking for their lessons groups of contiguous towns. Their lessons may be lengthened with their increasing ability, and there should be a review for every four or five exercises. On the completion of the county let the drawing of the whole of it be assigned as a separate lesson; or if this be too much, let there be reviews of the towns till they can be all drawn promptly, with the hills and streams, and an entire map of the county be formed. Meanwhile the pupil may be put upon the General View of the county, always connecting his lessons with exercises in drawing for the benefit of direct reference. Thus, when engaged upon the part relating to Towns, he may mark the largest and most populous; when upon that part respecting Inhabitants, he may point out the portions where the people are employed in manufactures; when upon the Rivers and Mountains, he may draw them; and when learning the History, he may mark whatever places in the county may be there mentioned.

The pupil should be taught to turn to the list of definitions at the end of the book for all difficult terms, and to apply to his instructor if he do not find them there. Regular and close examinations by the teacher into his pupil's

knowledge of the meaning of these terms will accomplish, in this respect, all that is desirable.

Parents and teachers need not hesitate to undertake to teach this system of geography to their children and pupils, merely because they have never been so taught themselves. If they possess only a moderate interest in the subject of education, or the progress of the children under their care, they may begin according to the above directions, with perfect confidence that they will find themselves competent to every essential duty, which will be required of them.

PARTICULAR VIEW
OF
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton. When white people first came to live in Acton, it was a part of Concord, and the inhabitants went to Concord to attend meeting on Sundays; and when any of them died they were carried to Concord to be buried. It was a great distance, and the people did not like to go so far; and when there were enough inhabitants in that part of Concord to have a meeting-house of their own, they built one, and were after that made into a separate town, which was called Acton.

Draw the shape of Acton. Draw the river that passes through one corner of it. Draw the brook, which runs through the town and empties into the river. What towns lie on the North of Acton? What town bounds it on the East? What town bounds it on the South? What town bounds it on the West? What is the name of the river that passes across its corner? To what town did Acton formerly belong? Why did the people wish to be separated from Concord and made

It is a pleasant town, and the land is very good to raise hay and grain upon. The men almost all of them work upon their farms, and are called farmers.

Ashby. There are two meeting-houses in Ashby, which stand on very high land, and may be seen by people at a great distance from them. The land of the town is all very high; so high that some of the brooks run towards the North and some towards the East. But the land is very good for pastures and to raise hay upon; and the people keep a great many oxen and cows and sheep. There are some mills on the brooks and river, which pass through the town, and men tend them or work in them; but the men generally work on the land, and raise corn and rye and potatoes.

Bedford is a very small town, and has but a

into another town? What is said of the land in Acton? What employment have the men generally in the town?

Draw the shape of Ashby. Draw the river and brooks which run through the town. What is the name of the river? How is Ashby bounded on the North? East? South? West? How many meeting-houses are there in the town? How are they situated? What is said of the land of Ashby? What is it good for, and what animals do the people keep upon it? What employments have the people? What crops do they raise on the land?

Draw the shape of Bedford. Draw the streams which pass

few people in it. The inhabitants generally live scattered about over the town at great distances from each other. A part of the town once belonged to Concord, and a part of it belonged to Billerica. But the people lived so far from those places that they wished to become a separate town, and they called the new town Bedford.

Billerica is a very pleasant town. The meeting-house stands on high land, and near to it is a handsome building for an academy. It is an old town, and was called by the Indians, Shawshine. But it is not so old as some other towns, for it once belonged to Cambridge. Two large rivers pass through Billerica, one through the west part called Concord River, and the other through the east part called Shawshine River. The Middlesex Canal passes through the north part of the town and crosses both the rivers. It crosses the Shawshine by an aqueduct twenty feet

through the town. What are their names? How is Bedford bounded on the North? East? South? West? Which way does the river run? What is said of the size of the town? Has it many people in it? Do the inhabitants live near each other or scattered about at great distances? To what other towns did Bedford once belong?

Draw the shape of Billerica. How is it bounded on the North? East? South? West? Draw the rivers that pass through the town. What are their names? Draw the Middlesex canal. How does the canal cross Shawshine river?

high; so that the horses and boats on the canal at that place are twenty feet above the water of the river. Where the canal crosses Concord River it is about level with it, so that the water from the river runs into the canal and fills it.

Boxboro' is a very small town, and has fewer people in it than any other town in the county of Middlesex. The land is high and hilly. Those who work on the land are obliged to labor very hard to raise good crops of corn and other grain.

Brighton has not been a separate town but a few years; it formerly was a part of Cambridge, and was called Little Cambridge. It is a small town, but some of the houses are very handsome and the farms look very beautifully in the summer. The largest cattle-market in New England is in Brighton. Every Monday great herds of fat cat-

How is the canal filled with water? What was the Indian name of Billerica? To what town did Billerica once belong? How are the meeting-house and academy situated?

Draw the shape of *Boxboro'*. How is it bounded on the North? East? South? West? What is said of the size of the town? What is said of the land and those who work on it?

Draw the shape of *Brighton*. What river bounds it on the North? How is it bounded on the East? South? West? Is *Brighton* a large or a small town? To what town did it formerly belong and what was it then called? What is said of some of the houses and farms of *Brighton*? What great market is there in the town? How many cattle are sometimes driven to

tle, sometimes as many as six thousand, are driven to Brighton to be sold. Men, called drovers, ride about the country and buy the cattle of the farmers, and drive them in droves to Brighton. They sell them there to butchers and marketmen, who kill them and carry them to Boston. Sometimes merchants who live in the neighbouring towns buy them, and employ men to butcher them and put the beef in barrels with salt. Then they send the barrels of beef off in vessels a great distance to be sold.

Burlington is one of the smallest towns in the county; the smallest, indeed, except Boxboro'. The men generally work on the land, which is rough and hard to cultivate.

Cambridge is a very ancient town. When white people first began to live in it, it was called

market here in one week? How are the droves of cattle collected? Who buy the cattle in Brighton market? What is done with the beef that is put in barrels?

Draw the shape of Burlington. How is it bounded on the North? East? South? West? What is the size of the town? How are the men employed? What is said of the land?

Draw the shape of Cambridge. What town lies on the North of it? What bounds it on the East? What on the South? What on the West? Draw the bridges that lead to Boston from Cambridge. What part of the town is called Lechmere's Point or East Cambridge? Where on your drawing is the village of Cambridge Port? Is Cambridge an

Newtown; but afterwards when the college was established there, the name was changed to Cambridge, because that was the name of a town in England, where there was a great college or university, in which many of the people, who came to this country from England, had been educated. Cambridge was a very large town. It extended from Charles River to the Merrimack. But, although several towns have been set off from it, it is still pretty large, and has a great many people in it. There are several roads in Cambridge, over which people travel to and from Boston. And two very long bridges run from different parts of the town to that city. The inhabitants of Cambridge live, almost all of them, in three villages, situated in different parts of the town. The village at Lechmere's Point or East Cambridge, situated in the north-eastern part of the town, has been built within a few years, and is a very prosperous part of the town. It is connected with Boston by a long bridge, which has

old town? What was it called at first? Why was its name changed to Cambridge? What was the size of Cambridge? What is said of its present size? What is said of the roads and bridges of Cambridge? How many villages has Cambridge?

What is said of the situation and growth of Lechmere's Point? How is it connected with Boston and Charlestown?

another bridge leading off from it to Charlestown. When this bridge was built there were but few houses in this part of the town; but now the county buildings, a court-house and jail, are there, three meeting-houses, and a great many dwelling-houses and stores. In this part of Cambridge the earth is composed of clay, which can be made into bricks for building houses and chimneys. And when bricks are wanted in Boston a great quantity of them are made at Lechmere's Point. The brick-yards and smoking brick-kilns may be seen on both sides of the great road at almost all seasons of the year. Some of the merchants, who buy fat cattle at the Brighton market, have them slaughtered here; and the beef is packed in barrels with salt to be exported to distant places. There are three large glass manufactories in East Cambridge. In one of them, which has been established several years, are made beautiful glass vessels of different kinds. Some of the most splendid specimens of cut glass-ware made in the country, have been manufactured here.

Was this part of the town much settled when the bridge was built? What is said of the buildings here now? What is said of brick-making here? What is said of the beef slaughtered here? How many glass manufactories are there at Lechmere's Point? What kinds of glass are made there? How many

from?

In another which has not been established so long, about a hundred men and children are employed in making glass bottles. They make every day, about twenty-five groce, or three thousand six hundred bottles.

Cambridge Port is another village of the town, situated in its eastern part next to Boston. A bridge which runs from Cambridge Port to Boston over a bay formed by Charles River, is, with its causeway, more than a mile and one third in length. There are side-walks on each side of the bridge for people, who are on foot; but the carriages and teams travel between the side-walks in the middle of the bridge. Lamps are placed on posts at short distances from each other on both sides of all the long bridges, and when lighted in a dark night they have a very beautiful appearance to a traveller. There are four meeting-houses in the village of Cambridge Port, and a great many dwelling-houses and stores. But houses and stores

people are employed in making glass bottles? How many bottles do they make in a day?

In what part of Cambridge is Cambridge Port? How is it connected with Boston? How long is the bridge and causeway? Describe the bridge. How do people travel safely over the long bridges in a dark night? How many meeting-houses are there in Cambridge Port? Have houses been built here lately as fast as in other parts of the town?

have not been built so fast here for a few years past as they have at Lechmere's Point.

In the other village, which is much the oldest part of the town, and formerly contained almost all the people, there are two meeting-houses. Here is also a large brick building surrounded by a high fence, called an Arsenal. It belongs to the state of Massachusetts. It is occupied, and so are all Arsenals, to keep cannon, guns, swords, powder, and balls in, that they may be ready to be used in war. The first printing-office in the United States was established in Cambridge. It is now called the University Press, and a great many books are very beautifully printed at it.

Harvard College, or, as it is now called, Harvard University, is situated in this part of Cambridge. This is a very ancient College. It is by far the oldest in the United States. It was first begun almost two hundred years ago, and was then only a school. But it was soon changed to a college. It was called Harvard College, because

How many meeting-houses are there in the other village of Cambridge? What other public building is there in this village? To whom does it belong? For what is it occupied? What is said of the printing-office in Cambridge?

Where is Harvard College situated? What is said of its age? How long ago was it first begun at Cambridge? Why was it called Harvard College? What became of the teach-

a very benevolent gentleman belonging to Charlestown, whose name was John Harvard, gave a great sum of money to buy books, to build the houses, and support the teachers. When the war of the revolution broke out, a little more than fifty years ago, the teachers and scholars of the College left Cambridge and removed to Concord, where they remained nearly a year. And the large college buildings were occupied by soldiers, who were collected there to defend the people from the British soldiers, who were in Boston and were enemies to the Americans. It was under a large elm tree now standing on the Cambridge Common, that General Washington first took command of the American Army. After the British were driven out of Boston and were compelled to leave this part of the country, the scholars and teachers of the College returned to Cambridge again. Harvard University has always been a very important and useful institution. Formerly almost all the learned men, the Ministers, the

ers and scholars, when the war of the revolution broke out? How were the College buildings occupied after the students left them? Why were soldiers collected here? Where did General Washington first take command of the American Army? When did the scholars return to Cambridge? What is said of the importance of Harvard College? Why has it

Doctors, and the Lawyers, went to this University to receive their education. There belong to the University now, a college, in which there are nearly three hundred scholars,—a divinity school, in which there are more than forty men preparing themselves to be ministers,—a law school, in which are nearly forty young men preparing themselves to be lawyers,—and a medical school, with above eighty students who are preparing themselves to be doctors or physicians. The lectures are delivered to the medical students in Boston, where there is an appropriate building for that purpose. The whole number of students in the University is four hundred and twenty. They are taught and governed by a president, twenty professors, and six tutors and instructors. There are eight large buildings in Cambridge belonging to the University, besides several smaller ones. Seven of the principal buildings are built of brick, and one of stone. In one of the brick buildings is kept the Library of the Univer-

been important to the country? How many scholars are there in the college? How many men preparing themselves to be ministers? How many in the law school? How many in the medical school? Where are the lectures to the medical students delivered? How many students are there in the University? How many teachers are there? How many build-

sity. In this library, which is the largest in the United States, there are more than thirty thousand volumes of books. Most of them are very beautiful and valuable books. The stone building, called University Hall, has been built within a few years, and is a very magnificent edifice. A part of it is used for a chapel, in which the students and teachers meet to worship; a part of it is used for recitation rooms; and the lower floor has upon it four dining-halls, one for each class of students.

Carlisle is a small town. It once belonged to Concord and Billerica, but most of it to Concord. There are but few people in Carlisle, and most of them are farmers.

Charlestown is built on a narrow neck of land between Mystic and Charles Rivers. It takes its

ings? What is said of the Library of the University? How many volumes are there in it? What is the elegant stone building used for?

Draw the shape of Carlisle. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? What is its size? To what towns did it formerly belong? What is said of the number of people in Carlisle? What is their employment?

Draw the shape of the neck of land on which Charlestown is built. Draw the bridges which connect Charlestown with the neighbouring towns. Which is Chelsea bridge? Over what river is it built? What river passes along the south side of Charlestown? To what do the several other bridges lead? How is Charlestown built? From what does it take its name?

name from Charles River. Charlestown was settled before Boston, more than two hundred years ago. It is the oldest town in the county of Middlesex, and one of the oldest in the state. It contains Bunker Hill, on a part of which was fought the first severe battle in the Revolution. While the British soldiers were in Boston, the Americans were collected in the towns around, to keep them from coming out into the country to kill the inhabitants and burn their houses. One night the Americans left Cambridge where they were stationed, and went to Charlestown. They worked very hard all night, and built a fort on Bunker Hill. In the morning the British were very much surprised to see the fort on Bunker Hill. They began to fire cannon at the Americans in the fort from Boston and from the large vessels, which they had lying round Charlestown. But the American soldiers were brave men, and would not leave their fort. The British then sent several thousands of their soldiers from Boston to

How long ago was Charlestown settled? What is said of its age? What celebrated hill does Charlestown contain, and why is it celebrated? Where were the British and American soldiers before the battle of Bunker Hill? What did the Americans do the night before the battle? What did the British do when they saw the fort which the Americans had built on Bunker Hill? What is said of the American soldiers? What did the British do to drive them out of their fort? How did

Charlestown to drive the Americans off. They came over Charles River in boats. There was no bridge then. When they were landed on the Charlestown side of the river, they began to march towards the fort, which the Americans had built, and in which they then were. They fired cannon, and, when they were near enough, they fired their muskets at the Americans and killed some of them, but the rest would not leave the fort. General Putnam, who commanded the Americans, ordered them not to fire at the British, till they were so near that they could "see the whites of their eyes." When the British were near enough, the Americans took good aim at them and fired. They killed so many that they were obliged to go back and get more men. When they came up a second time, the Americans waited, as before, till they were near, and then fired upon them again, and compelled them to go back the second time. When the British came up the third time the Americans in the fort had used all their powder

the British cross Charles River from Boston? What did they do after they were landed on the Charlestown side? Who commanded the Americans? What order did he give the soldiers? How did the American soldiers obey the order? What effect had their fire on their enemies? What did the Americans do when the British returned to drive them out of their fort? What did the Americans do when the British came

and balls, and as they could not fire any more, they were driven out of their fort and off the Hill. A great many British officers and soldiers were killed in this battle, and some of the Americans, though not so many as of their enemies. General Joseph Warren, a very brave man, was killed on the American side. During this battle the British officers ordered Charlestown to be set on fire. All the houses, about four hundred in number, were burned down, and the inhabitants were obliged to leave the place. As soon as the news of the battle of Bunker Hill had spread over the country, all the people in the several states were very much enraged at the British for killing so many of their countrymen; and officers and soldiers came from many states to help drive the British out of Boston.

The people of Massachusetts and some of the other states began a few years ago to build a monument on Bunker Hill, which, when it is finished, will be more than two hundred feet high. It is built of large blocks of stone, hammered

up the third time? Which party had the most men killed in the battle? What American General was killed? What became of Charlestown during the battle? How did the people in the country feel when they heard of the battle on Bunker Hill? What did they do?

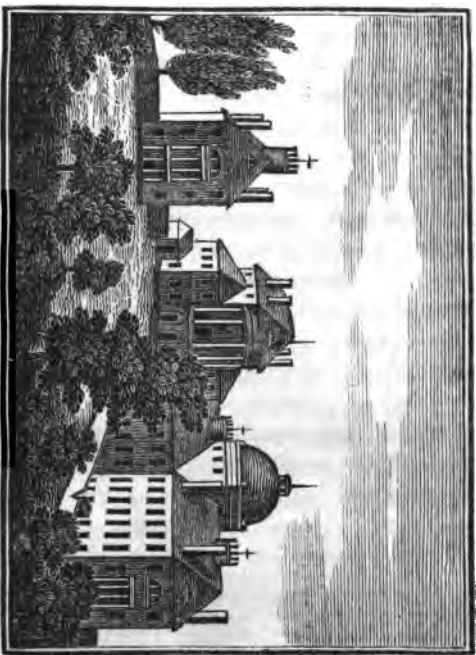
What is said of the height of the monument to be built on

smooth, and will look very well, and may be seen at a great distance. The monument is built on the battle-ground of Bunker Hill, that all those who see it may remember how many brave Americans were killed there fighting against the British for the liberty of this country. There is another hill in this town called Winter Hill. It was on this hill that the British General Burgoyne and all his army were encamped, after they were taken prisoners of war by the American General Gates at Saratoga in New-York.

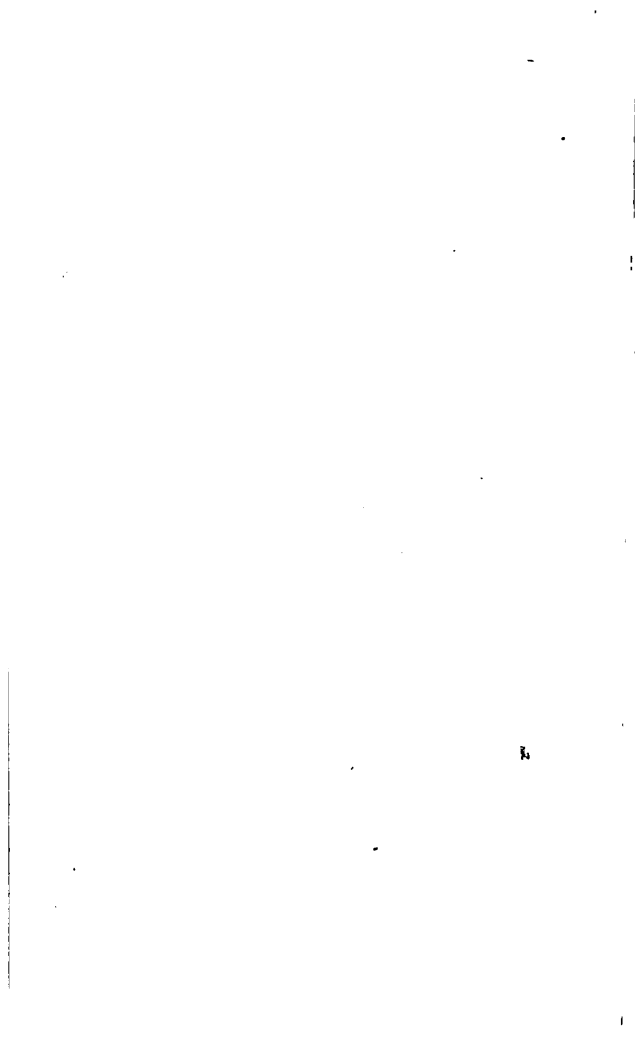
The McLean Asylum for the Insane, which is a part of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and has several handsome buildings belonging to it, is situated in Charlestown on a beautiful piece of land rising up from the bank of Charles River. In this Asylum there lives a skilful and benevolent physician, who takes care of people who have lost their reason. If any person loses his reason or becomes crazy, he may go to the Asylum for the Insane and have excellent care taken of him till he gets well, if he can be cured.

Bunker Hill? Of what is it built? Why is it built on the battle-ground? What other hill is there in Charlestown? What is said of it?

What is said of the buildings and situation of the McLean Asylum for the Insane? Who lives in the Asylum? For what purpose was it built?



Massachusetts Insane Hospital.



The Massachusetts State Prison, also, is in Charlestown. This is a very strong place, made to confine criminals in. If wicked men commit any offence, such as stealing, burning houses, or passing counterfeit money, they are sentenced to be confined in the state prison for a longer or shorter time, according to their offence. The prison is enclosed by a high wall, so high that no man can get over it without a ladder. The walls of the prison yard are thick enough for a man to walk on the top. Sentinels are placed on the walls with loaded guns in their hands, and if a prisoner should attempt to escape, they would shoot him in an instant. There are nearly three hundred wicked men confined in this prison for their crimes. In the day-time they are compelled to work hard either in hammering stone, making shoes, or some other employment, and at night they are all locked up, each one by himself, in a dark stone cell. The labor of the convicts dur-

Where is the Massachusetts State Prison? What is this prison for? What people are confined in the prison? What encloses the prison? How are the criminals kept from getting over the walls of the yard? How many prisoners are there confined here? How are the criminals employed in the day-time? How are they disposed of at night? What pays the expenses of the prison?

ing the day-time is nearly sufficient to pay all the expenses of the prison.

The United States' Navy Yard at Charlestown is surrounded by a high stone-wall laid in mortar. Within the navy yard are several store-houses, where arms and every thing suitable for fitting out ships of war are kept. Within this yard also are three buildings in which the largest ships may be built and kept covered from the weather. There is now building at Charlestown a Dry Dock, which, when finished, will cost the United States five or six hundred thousand dollars. When vessels become old and need repairing, they may be put into a dry dock and repaired with less trouble and more safety than they could be by any other means.

The Middlesex Canal joins the water of the sea at Charlestown, and a great many boats, loaded with wood and such things as farmers raise in the country, come down the canal and are unloaded there. There is a great deal of business done in the town, and to accommodate those who wish to travel or carry goods to other

How is the United States' Navy Yard enclosed? What does it contain? What will the dry dock cost when it is finished? What may it be used for?

Where does the Middlesex Canal join the water of the sea? What is carried on the canal? How is Charlestown connected

places, several very long and expensive bridges lead from Charlestown to the neighbouring towns. One to Chelsea over Mystic River is nearly a mile long. Another leads to Malden over the same river. A third runs from Charlestown to Craigie's Bridge, by which people may go either to Boston or Lechmere's Point. Two other bridges over Charles River and near to each other connect Charlestown with Boston. These have all side-walks for travellers on foot, and are lighted with lamps in the night, like the bridges from Cambridge to Boston.

There is a large market in Charlestown, where people may go and buy all kinds of provisions for their families. The houses in the town are some of them very handsome. Charlestown has more people in it than any other town in the county of Middlesex, and they have five meeting-houses, and a great many stores, in which are kept all kinds of goods. Some of the merchants of Charlestown own ships and send them to dis-

with the neighbouring towns? Name the towns with which the bridges connect it? How are the bridges built to accommodate travellers on foot? How are they lighted?

What is said of the market in Charlestown? What is said of some of the houses? What is said of the number of people in the town? How many meeting-houses have they? What is said of some of the Charlestown merchants?

tant countries to bring home such articles as are wanted here, but do not grow and cannot be made in this country. Such merchants are called Importers, and are sometimes very rich, and own a great many ships and houses and stores.

Chelmsford is a very ancient town. It was once much larger than it now is. The whole of the towns of Westford and Lowell belonged to it. When white people first came to live in Chelmsford, there were many Indians in the town. They had their homes about the Falls on the Merrimack River, and lived upon the wild animals they could kill in the woods, and the fish they could catch in the river. The Indians were called the Pawtucket tribe, because that was the name of the falls on the river. The Pawtucket Indians were not very cruel and warlike, and did not quarrel much with the white people, who came to live near them. When the white men cut down the

Draw the shape of Chelmsford. What bounds it on the North? East? South? West? Draw the Middlesex Canal. Through what part of the town does it pass? Draw any brooks you recollect in the town. What is said of the age of Chelmsford? Of its former size? What towns belonged to it? Who inhabited the town when white men first came there to live? Where were the homes of the Indians? On what did they live? What was the name of the Indians? What was the disposition of the Pawtucket Indians? Why did the Indians go off? Are there any in Chelmsford now?

trees of the thick woods so that the Indians had no good place to kill wild animals for their food, they went off. There have been no Indians in Chelmsford for a great many years.

The houses and buildings in Chelmsford look very well, but the land is not very good for farmers. Some of it is sandy, and will not bear good crops of grass or grain. The Middlesex Canal passes through Chelmsford and in the north part of the town joins the Merrimack river; so that boats may float out of the river into the canal, and out of the canal into the river. It is much easier to send heavy things to Boston in a boat on the canal, than it is to carry them in a wagon drawn by horses. A great many of the large stones in Chelmsford have been split into pieces and carried to Boston on the canal to build houses and stores with. These stones are called *granite*, and when they are hammered smooth, they make very beautiful buildings. Some of the finest houses in Boston were built with these stones, and they have sometimes been

What is said of the houses and land of Chelmsford? Where does the canal join Merrimack River? What passes on the canal? Which is the easiest way to carry heavy loads, in boats on a canal, or in wagons on a road? What has been done with many of the large stones in Chelmsford? What are they called, and what sort of buildings do they make? How far have the granite stones of Chelmsford been sent to build houses with?

sent in vessels over the sea more than a thousand miles, because the people thought the buildings made of them were so handsome.

There is an iron-foundry in Chelmsford. In the foundry there is a furnace, which is built something like a great oven. The furnace may be heated so very hot with wood and coal, that iron will melt in it and run off like water. When the iron is melted so that it may be poured out of a ladle, the workmen in the foundry put it while hot into moulds prepared in wet sand. The moulds are made in the same shape that the workmen wish the iron to be in when it is cold. Thus they cast melted iron into all sorts of shapes, such as wheels or hollow pipes or cannon. A great many of the wheels and other pieces of machinery used in the factories at Lowell are cast into their shape in the foundry at Chelmsford.

In the glass manufactory also they have a furnace, which may be heated hot enough to melt the materials of glass. When it is thus hot, the workmen collect the melted glass on the end of a tube,

What foundry is there in Chelmsford? What does the furnace look like? How hot can the furnace be heated? What do the workmen do with the melted iron? In what shape are the moulds prepared? Into what shapes may iron be cast? Where are the castings of the foundry used?

What is said of the glass manufactory? How is glass put

through which they blow upon it, till it takes the shape they wish. When they make glass for windows it is first blown into a great hollow globe. Then it is put into the shape of a flat wheel. Then it is cut into squares fit for windows.

There are two meeting-houses in Chelmsford. One of them, which is older than the other, is near the middle of the town, and there are a good many dwelling-houses around it. Near to this meeting-house there is a very pretty building for an academy. The other meeting-house is in the north part of the town, where the Middlesex canal joins the Merri-mack River. There is a very neat village, called Middlesex Village, with several stores, round this meeting-house.

Concord is one of the oldest towns in Middlesex county. It was once nearly twelve miles long and twelve miles wide. But the whole of

into the shape the workmen wish? How do they make window glass?

How many meeting-houses are there in Chelmsford? Where is the oldest meeting-house? What other houses are near to it? Where is the other meeting-house? What other buildings are there round this meeting-house.

Draw the shape of Concord. How is it bounded on the North? East? South? West? Draw the rivers that pass through the town? What are their names? Mark on your drawing the place of the village in the middle of the town.

What is said of the age of Concord? Of its former size? What towns have been taken from it? Of whom was Con-

Acton, and the greater part of Bedford, Lincoln, and Carlisle have been taken from Concord at different times. The land was bought of the Indians about two hundred years ago for a few articles of clothing, some knives, some hatchets, and some hoes. The Indians were very well pleased with their bargain, and were kind to the white men, who bought the town of them. The Indians called the place *Musquetequid*; but the white men called it Concord, because they agreed so well with the Indians. The word *Concord* means agreement.

In the war with the British about fifty years ago, which is called the Revolutionary war, the scholars and professors of Harvard College removed from Cambridge to Concord, where they remained nearly a year, and men assembled there several times from all parts of the state to talk about the war and determine what to do. They came to Concord, because it was so far from their enemies, the British, who were then in Boston. The Americans had also collected in Concord some cannon, and powder, and balls, to be used

cord bought? What was paid for it? How did the Indians like their bargain? What was the Indian name for Concord? Why did white people call it Concord?

Who came to Concord to remain when the revolutionary war broke out? For what purpose did men assemble at Concord from every part of the state? Why did they come to

against their enemies. And they had placed there some flour and other provisions to keep the soldiers upon, who should come together to fight for the country. The British who were in Boston heard that the Americans had collected things at Concord to use in the war against them ; and they wished to destroy these things. About ten o'clock one night General Gage, who then was the British General in Boston, ordered about eight hundred men to go to Concord and destroy the cannon and other property, which the Americans had collected there. The British crossed over Charles River from Boston to Cambridge in boats. They landed on the Cambridge side at a place called then Phipps's Farm, which is a little south of Lechmere's Point. They began their march towards Concord the same night, expecting to get to Concord before the Americans could know they were coming. But as soon as they set out from Boston, some Americans placed a light in a steeple on one of the meeting-houses

Concord? What had the Americans collected at Concord? Did the British know that stores were collected at Concord? Who was the British general then in Boston? What means did General Gage take to destroy the stores at Concord? How did the British soldiers cross Charles River? Where did they land? What did they do after they landed? Did the Americans know the British were coming into the country? How did they find out they were coming? How were the

to let their friends in the country know the British were coming. The British soldiers marched as fast as they could, but the news went before them that they were coming into the country. The bells rung to alarm the people, that they might come together and prevent their enemies from destroying their property. But the British marched on towards Concord, where they arrived early in the morning. They stopped in front of the Court-House, and sent small companies of men to different parts of the village to destroy all the cannon and other public property which could be found. But the Americans, knowing the British were coming, had carried off a great part of it to safe places, where they could not find it. The Americans began now to assemble from Concord and from other towns with their guns to drive back their enemies. Near a bridge over the river the British fired upon the Americans, who had assembled there, and killed several of them. The Americans fired upon the British and killed some of them, and drove the remainder

people alarmed in the towns along the road? At what time did the British arrive at Concord? Where did they stop, and what did they then do? Did they succeed in destroying the public property? In what place in Concord did the British first fire at the Americans? What did the Americans do, when they were fired upon? What took place after the battle at

back to the Court-House. This was a sharp battle, and a good many were killed on both sides. The Americans were now coming together in military companies from all the neighbouring towns, and the British began immediately to march back towards Boston. The Americans followed them and fired at them as they marched along the road from every side, from behind the hills, the buildings, the trees, and the stone-walls. And thus they followed them and fired at them all the way from Concord to Boston. They killed a great many of them ; and more than fifty Americans were killed during that day. A monument has been built in Concord, that people may remember those who were killed there.

Concord is a very pleasant town, and has in it a great many very handsome dwelling-houses. There are two meeting-houses near the middle of the town, a court-house, a jail, and several stores.

Dracut. The men, who live in Dracut, are

the bridge? What did the Americans do when the British began to march back to Boston? How many were killed on that day? What is said of the Concord monument?

What is said of the town of Concord and its dwelling-houses? How many meeting-houses are there in Concord? What other public buildings?

Draw the shape of Dracut? How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Draw Beaver Brook. Which way

almost all farmers. And since Lowell has become so good a place to sell what is raised on a farm, the farmers of Dracut have worked a good deal on their land. They now raise great crops of hay and vegetables to sell at Lowell. There are two bridges from Dracut across the Merrimack. One at the foot of Pawtucket Falls has not been built but a few years. It is a beautiful bridge about five hundred feet long, and is covered with a roof like the roof of a house. The other bridge is older and not so handsome. It is built across the river at the head of the falls. You may stand on this bridge and see the river dash over the rocks down the Pawtucket Falls, which are about thirty feet in height. When the river is high, it is a beautiful sight.

Dunstable has fewer people in it than any town in the county except two. It is also a small town; and the land, almost all of it, is very sandy.

does it run? Which way does the Merrimack run? Draw the bridges across the Merrimack.

What employment have the people of Dracut? What do the farmers of Dracut raise on their land? Where do they sell what they raise? How long is the bridge at the foot of the falls? What is said of this bridge? Where is the other bridge? How high are the Pawtucket Falls?

Draw the shape of Dunstable? What lies on the North of it? On the East? South? West? What river touches a corner of the town?

What is said of the number of people in Dunstable? What

and poor. There is a meeting-house near the middle of the town.

East Sudbury was formerly a part of the very ancient and large town of Sudbury. The people who first came to settle in Sudbury built their houses and lived on the east side of the river, in that part of the town which is now called East Sudbury. They lived at first on the east side of the river, because it was difficult for them to pass over it without bridges ; and because they were safer from the Indians, who then lived on the west side. But when there were many people in the town, and there were more on the west side of the river than there were on the east, the town was divided. And that part which lies chiefly east of the river took the name of East Sudbury. The land of East Sudbury is very low and level. That on the borders of the town is the best for cultivation. The river runs very

is its size ? What is said of the land ? Where is the meeting-house ?

Draw the shape of East Sudbury. Draw the river as it passes through the town. Draw the brooks. What is the name of the river ? How is East Sudbury bounded North ? East ? South ? West ?

To what town did East Sudbury formerly belong ? Where did the people first settle ? Why did they live on the east side of the river ? On which side of the river were there most people when the town was divided ? What is said of the land of the town ? Where is the best land for farmers ? What is said of

slowly in East Sudbury ; and oftentimes in the spring and autumn overflows its banks and covers the large meadows. Sometimes it destroys the hay, which is cut by the farmers on the meadows. The ground is so low, that where the road crosses the meadows, it is built up several feet to keep the water from flowing over it after a great rain. It is called a causeway, and was very expensive to build. It is more than half a mile long. There are a few good houses near the meeting-house ; but East Sudbury is not now a large town.

Framingham is a large and beautiful town. There are three meeting-houses in it. Two of them are near the middle of the town, where there is also a handsome building used for an academy, and a great many other elegant houses used for dwelling-houses. The other meeting-house is at the village called Saxonville. This village has

the river in the town ? What damage does the river do when it overflows its banks ? How is the road built over the meadows ? What is it called ? How long is the causeway ? What is said of the houses and size of the town ?

Draw the shape of Framingham. Draw the river and the brooks, which run through the town. What town lies North of Framingham ? East ? South ? West ? What is the name of the river ? What is the size of Framingham ? How many meeting-houses are there in the town ? What is said of the buildings in the middle of the town ? Where is the other

not been built but a few years. The houses were built for the people to live in, who work in the factories. The factories are near to Sudbury river. More than two hundred persons have worked in the factories at one time. They make cotton and woollen cloth. A great many carriages, such as wagons, chaises, and coaches, have been made in Framingham. And there is also a paper-mill on the river near to the borders of Hopkinton.

Groton is a large and very handsome town. The houses stand near to each other on the main street for the distance of a mile. There is a fine prospect of the country to the west from almost every part of the street. There are two meeting-houses on the street, and several very beautiful dwelling-houses. Near to the oldest meeting-house there is a very handsome building for an academy, two stories high, with a bell on the top.

meeting-house? How long has Saxonville been built? Why were the houses there built? On what river are the factories built? How many persons have been employed in the factories at once? What do they manufacture? What else is made at Framingham? Where is the paper-mill?

Draw the shape of Groton. What river is that which bounds it on the West? How is it bounded on the North? East? South? In what direction does the river run?

What is the size of Groton? How do the houses of the town stand on the main street? What is said of the prospect from the street? How many meeting-houses are there in Groton? What is said of the academy? What is said of the land

The bell is rung to call the scholars together when it is time for school to begin. The land in Groton is good to raise grass and grain upon. That which lies on the banks of Nashua River is called interval land, and is very rich and fertile. There are no large stones on the interval land, not even large enough to make fences. It is very easy ploughing in such soil. On the banks of the river there grow a great many walnut trees, which produce nuts called *shagbarks*. They are very good to eat, and they can be sold for a high price at Boston. Some of the farmers (and almost all the men are farmers in Groton) raise on their land great quantities of hops. These are put in large bags and sent a great distance to be sold. Sometimes they bring a high price and pay the farmers well for cultivating them. There is a tannery in Groton, where leather is made, and several large stores, and a printing-office, where books are printed. Though Groton is so beautiful and prosperous a town now,

of the town? What is that called which lies on the banks of the river? Are there any stones on interval land? What trees grow on the banks of the river, and what grows upon them? Where can *shagbarks* be sold? How are the men generally employed in Groton? What do some of the farmers raise? How are hops prepared to be sold? What other employment have some of the people besides farming? Relate the circumstances of the destruction of Groton by the Indians

it was once destroyed by the Indians. About a hundred and fifty years ago, four hundred Indians came to the town and burned all the houses but four. The inhabitants escaped to these houses, and defended themselves against their cruel enemies.

Holliston is a very long and narrow town. It is about ten miles long, and not more than two miles wide in the middle ; but it is wider towards the ends. It belonged to Sherburne once, and the people went to Sherburne to attend meeting. Afterwards it was made a separate town and called Holliston, after a rich merchant of London, whose name was Thomas Hollis. He was a very benevolent gentleman, and a great friend to New England. He gave large sums of money to Harvard College, to buy books and support professors. One of the largest buildings of the college is called Hollis Hall, that the students may remember how generous Mr. Thomas Hollis was to them.

Draw the shape of Holliston. How is it bounded North ? East ? South ? West ? Which way do the brooks of Holliston run ? What is the shape of the town ?

How long is Holliston ? How wide ? To what town did it once belong ? Why was the town called Holliston ? What is said of Mr. Thomas Hollis ? To whom did he give money in this country ? What is one of the large buildings of Harvard College called ? Why is it so called ? How are the people of

There are not a great many people in Holliston. The men generally work on the land, which is rather rough and hard to plough and hoe. There are a great many stones on the land with which the farmers make stone wall. It is excellent fence. There is a meeting-house in the town, and two large factories. Many people are employed in the factories, in making cotton and woollen cloth.

Hopkinton. The land of Hopkinton is higher than the land of the neighbouring towns. It is so high that the little brooks, which run out of it pass in three different ways to the sea. Such high land is generally rough and full of stones. But the stones serve a good purpose for making fences. The farmers are obliged to work hard to raise good crops of corn, but grass grows very well on high and rough land. There is a meeting-house in Hopkinton in the middle of the

Holliston generally employed? What is said of the land of the town? What do the farmers do with the stones on their land? What large buildings are there in the town? What is made in the factories?

Draw the shape of Hopkinton. Draw the ponds in the town. Draw the brooks. Into what rivers do the brooks run? How is Hopkinton bounded North? East? South? West?

What is the situation of Hopkinton? What is said of the streams? How do the farmers use the stones on their rough land? For what crops is high land suited? What is said of Hop-

town, which may be seen at a great distance. There are also in the town two large cotton factories, in which a great many people are employed. There is a spring of water in Hopkinton, called a *mineral* spring. It is thought that by drinking this water many people who are sick, may be made better or well. And in the summer months, a great many people come from a distance to drink the water and improve their health. Almost all the land of Hopkinton was bought of the Indians, who formerly owned it, by the president of Harvard College. It was bought with money given to the college by Mr. Edward Hopkins. And it was called Hopkinton in honor of his generosity to the college.

Lexington. All the land of Lexington belonged to Cambridge, till it was made a separate town. It is not very good land for farmers, because it is so rough and uneven. The meeting-house stands

kinton meeting-house? What other large buildings are there in the town? What interesting spring of water is there in Hopkinton? Why do people wish to drink the water of this spring? At what time of the year do most people come to the spring? Who bought the land of Hopkinton of the Indians? Who gave the money to buy it? Why was the town called Hopkinton?

Draw the shape of Lexington. Draw the brooks and ponds of the town. Into what river do the brooks run? How is the town bounded on the North? East? South? West?

To what town did the land of Lexington formerly belong? What kind of land is it? What public buildings are there in

on a beautiful common in the middle of the town, and there is an academy building near to it. There are several small brooks in Lexington, which run into Shawshine river. On these brooks are mills for grinding corn and other grain. In the revolutionary war eight hundred British soldiers, were sent from Boston to destroy some American property at Concord. They were sent in the night by the British General, so that the people in the country might not know they were coming. But some Americans found out the object of the British the same night, and hastened forward before them to tell the people on the road. The bell was rung on the meeting-house in Lexington to wake up the people and let them know their enemies were coming. More than a hundred men assembled on the common by the meeting-house with their guns to prevent the British from going farther into the country. The British arrived at Lexington before there was much day-

the middle of the town? What mills are there on the brooks of Lexington? How many British soldiers were sent from Boston to Concord to destroy property there? At what time were they sent? Why were they sent in the night? How did the people know the British were coming into the country? How were the people of Lexington alarmed? What did the men of Lexington do when they knew the British were coming? At what time did the British soldiers arrive

light, about four o'clock in the morning. When their commanding officer saw the Americans on the common, he ordered them to lay down their guns and disperse to their homes. But the Americans would not obey the British officer. After he had ordered them again to disperse, and they still stood firm on their ground, he commanded his men to fire upon them. They fired upon the Americans, and killed eight on the spot, and wounded several more. The Americans then fired upon the British and killed some of them. But as there were eight hundred British and but one hundred Americans, they could not fight a battle with them, and were obliged to escape as well as they could. The British then marched on to Concord. But when they were returning the same Americans upon whom they had fired in the morning were out and ready to fire upon them. They killed a great many of the British officers and soldiers before they could get back to

at Lexington? What did the British officer do when he saw the Americans on the common with their guns? Did the Americans obey him? What did the British commander then do? How many were killed on the spot? What did the Americans do when they were fired upon and some of them killed? Why could they not fight a battle with their enemies? Where did the British then go? What did the Lexington soldiers do when the British were returning from Concord?

Boston. The eight men killed on the common at Lexington were the first Americans who were killed in the war of the revolution. A monument of stone has been built and now stands on the common by the meeting-house in honor of the brave men, who were killed there. Their names are cut upon the stone, that all who are passing by may see who the men were, who were first killed in the war of the revolution.

Lincoln is a small town, and was almost all of it taken from the old town of Concord. There are but few people in the town, and they generally work on the land. The land is rough and uneven, and is not very good to work upon. The meeting-house and the dwelling-houses round it, stand on high land, and may be seen at a considerable distance.

Littleton. Several Indians lived in this town many years ago and called it Nashobah. They

What is said of the eight men killed on Lexington common? What is said of the monument erected near the meeting-house in Lexington?

Draw the shape of Lincoln. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? What is the size of the town? From what town was it taken? How are the people generally employed? Is the land good for farmers? How is the meeting-house situated?

Draw the shape of Littleton. The ponds in the town. How is Littleton bounded North? East? South? West?

hunted the wild animals that lived in the woods, and caught fish in the ponds, to live upon. There are several ponds in Littleton. One of them, which lies between Littleton and Groton, is pretty large. It is called Spectacle Pond, because it is in the shape of a pair of spectacles. Shaker brook runs through this pond from Harvard, which is in Worcester county. There is a meeting-house in the middle of the town, and several handsome dwelling-houses. Near to the meeting-house there is a large tannery, where a great quantity of leather has been made for many years.

Lowell is a very small town. The land is sandy and not very good for farmers. The town has been separated from Chelmsford only four years, and is the youngest in the county. When the Pawtucket Indians were in Chelmsford

What was the Indian name of Littleton? How did the Indians get their living? What is said of the ponds in Littleton? What is the name of the large pond between Littleton and Groton? Why is it called Spectacle Pond? What is the name of the brook, that runs through this pond? What buildings are there in the middle of the town? What is said of the tannery in Littleton?

Draw the shape of Lowell. What bounds it North? East? South? West? Draw Pawtucket Canal. What two rivers does it unite?

What is the size of Lowell? What kind of land is it? What is said of the age of the town? Who formerly inhabited the place where Lowell now stands? How many people

many years ago, they lived about the falls in that part of the town, which is now called Lowell. Ten years ago there were not more than one hundred people in the whole town. But houses have lately been built faster here than in any other town in the county, or in the whole state of Massachusetts ; and people have moved into the town from other places till there are probably as many as five thousand in it. So that Lowell has now more inhabitants than any other town in the county of Middlesex except Charlestown and perhaps Cambridge. The reason of houses' being built so fast and of so many people's moving into this town within a few years, is, that several large factories have been established here, which require a great many men and women to work in them. In ten of the factories, which are very large brick buildings four stories high, cotton cloth of different kinds is made. There are so many looms and they move so fast, that if the webs woven in all of them during the day were joined together at night, they would make one web of about twen-

were there in Lowell ten years ago? What is said of the building of houses here? How many people are there supposed to be in Lowell now? How many towns in the county have more people? Why have houses been built so fast in Lowell? How many cotton factories are there in the town? How much cloth do all the looms in Lowell weave in a day?

ty miles in length. In a year they would weave a web nearly long enough to reach round the earth. The owners of the factories sell a part of the cloth after it has been made white; and a part of it they print, and thus make it into calico. There are three large buildings built of brick, in which a great many people are constantly employed in making the cloth white, and changing it into calico. The places where it is whitened are called Bleacheries; and the buildings where calico is made are called Print Works. Besides the cotton factories, there are two woollen factories in the town, in which are made about five hundred yards of woollen cloth every day. There is also a large brick building in which beautiful carpets are made; and another, called the machine-shop, in which the machinery for all the factories is made. A short distance from the factories on Concord River are the powder-mills, in which there are made about thirty-five thousand pounds of gun-powder every year. The

How long a web would they all weave in a year? What do the owners do with the cotton cloth? What are the buildings called in which the cloth is whitened? What are those called in which calico is made? What factories are there beside the cotton factories? How much woollen cloth is made in them daily? What other large buildings are there in the town in which people are employed? Where are the powder-mills

powder-mills are very dangerous to the people who work in them and to those who live near them. Sometimes a spark of fire by some accident gets to the powder, and then a great explosion takes place; the mills are blown up and the people who are in and near them are instantly killed. The machinery of all the factories is moved by large water-wheels, which are turned by water taken out of Merrimack River above the falls by the Pawtucket Canal. This canal is ninety feet wide, four feet deep, and about a mile and a half long. It was made at first to enable boats and rafts passing up and down the river to avoid the falls. Boats now pass through it, but it serves also to convey the water to the factories, which sets all the machinery in motion. Water enough might be drawn from the river through the Pawtucket Canal to supply many more factories than have yet been built. The timber, the boards, and the bricks used for building the factories and other houses in Lowell are chiefly

situated? How much powder is made in a year? Should you like to live near a powder-mill or work in one? Why? How is the machinery of the factories moved? How large is the Pawtucket Canal? For what purpose was this canal first made? For what purposes is it now used? Could more factories be supplied with water by this canal than have been built? Where do the timber, boards, and bricks used in Lowell

brought down Merrimack River in rafts and on boats from New Hampshire. The wood also, which is used in the town, comes almost all of it from the same place, and is brought in the same manner. The lime used to make mortar, and the slates for covering the buildings, are brought chiefly from Boston up the Middlesex Canal, which opens into Merrimack River, near the head of Pawtucket Canal. The large bags of cotton to be made into cloth are also brought from Boston in the same manner. The cloth and calico made at Lowell are sometimes sent to Boston to market on the canal, and sometimes they are carried on wagons drawn by horses. The dwelling-houses in the town are some of them very beautiful. There are a great many stores, in which are kept for sale all kinds of goods. The town has in it five meeting-houses, some of which are very large and handsome buildings. The town-house, which has lately been built of brick, is a large and commodious building used for

chiefly come from? How is wood brought to the town? From whence are lime and slate procured, and how are they brought to Lowell? How are the bags of cotton brought to the factories? How are the cloths and calicoes sent to Boston? What is said of the dwelling-houses and the stores? How many meeting-houses are there in Lowell? For what is the town-house used? How is a considerable part of Low-

various purposes by the town. In this the town-meetings are held, when the people come together to vote for Governor and other officers, to rule over them and manage the public affairs. A considerable part of Lowell is built upon an island formed by Merrimack and Concord Rivers, and the Pawtucket Canal, which unites them. The factories, houses, stores, and meeting-houses stand almost as near to each other in Lowell as in Boston. So that the town where Indians formerly lived, and which ten years ago had in it only three or four poor old houses, presents to one standing upon the neighbouring hills more the appearance of a busy and populous city, than of a quiet country village.

Malden contains a great many acres of salt marsh, which is sometimes overflowed by the water of the sea. It bears a kind of short, tough grass, which when cut and properly dried makes very good hay for cattle. Cattle like this marsh hay the better because it has a salt taste, produced

ell situated? What is said of the buildings of the town? What is its appearance from the neighbouring hills?

Draw the shape of Malden. How is it bounded North? East? South? West?

What is said of the salt marsh in Malden? What kind of grass does it produce and for what is it used? Why do cattle like marsh hay? What separates Malden from Charlestown?

by the overflowing of the salt water of the sea. The town is separated from Charlestown only by Mystic River, and a bridge has been built over this river more than two thousand feet in length. It cost a large sum of money, but it is very convenient for people who wish to pass from Charlestown to Malden, or from Malden to Charlestown. Before the bridge was built, people and carriages could not pass the river except by means of boats, which were called ferries. When a person wished to cross the river with a horse and chaise, he drove them into the boat, which was very flat, and then the boat was rowed or pushed with poles across the stream. Then the man (who might sit in his chaise in the boat as it was crossing the river) could drive on as soon as he reached the opposite side. Many rivers are so deep and wide or have so swift a current, that bridges cannot be easily built over them. Such rivers are crossed by travellers with ferry-boats. There is a very large establishment in Malden for dyeing silks. If silks have faded or are wished to be of

How do people cross the river? How long is Malden bridge? How did people cross the river before the bridge was built? How could a horse and chaise cross in a ferry? Why are ferry-boats used now in some places? What is said of the silk dyeing establishment in Malden? What is the age and size of Malden? What is said of the buildings of the town?

some different color, they may be sent to this dye-house and receive a new or fresh color, and thus look like new ones. Malden is an ancient town, though it is not now a large one. The buildings are not generally very good, but some of the dwelling-houses are handsome.

Marlborough. About one hundred and seventy-five years ago, white people first came to live in Marlborough. They came from Sudbury. Marlborough at that time formed a part of Sudbury. There were then no white people in any of the neighbouring towns nearer than Lancaster. The country around was covered with thick woods, which were inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Indians were sometimes angry with the white people, and then they were very cruel to them. They would kill them and their women and children if they could, and also destroy their property and burn their houses. Once the Indians attacked the town on Sunday

Draw the shape of Marlborough. What river passes through the town? Draw its course. How is the town bounded North? East? South? West?

How long ago was Marlborough settled? Where did the people come from? To what town did Marlborough then belong? How near were there other white people? What is said of the country round Marlborough at that time? What was the disposition of the Indians to the white people? Tell what you know of the attack made upon the town on

while the people were at meeting. They killed several of the inhabitants, and the rest of them escaped to their fortified houses. The Indians then burned the meeting-house and many of the dwelling-houses in the town. Though Marlborough was itself separated from Sudbury and has had several of the neighbouring towns set off from its limits, it is still a large town, and has an academy and two handsome meeting-houses in it. The people almost all of them work upon their land, and their farms are as good as those of any other town in the county of Middlesex. The farmers of Marlborough have paid great attention to their orchards of apple-trees. A part of the apples they send to Boston, and of a part they make cider. The cider made in Marlborough has been very celebrated and may be sold for a great price.

Medford is a very pleasant town. It has in it two handsome meeting-houses and several very

Sunday. What is said of the size of Marlborough and what public buildings does it contain? How are the people generally employed? What is said of their farms? To what have the farmers of Marlborough paid particular attention? How do they dispose of the apples they raise? What is the reputation of the Marlborough cider?

Draw the shape of Medford. Draw the course of the canal as it passes through the town. How is the town bounded North? East? South? West?

elegant dwelling-houses. Medford was settled by white people two hundred years ago, and is as old as any town in the county except Charlestown, which was settled only two years before it. The Middlesex Canal passes through this town, and is carried over a stream of water by an aqueduct somewhat like that, which carries the same canal over Shawshine River in Billerica. The aqueduct in Medford is supported by five arches, built of stone laid in mortar. Each arch is one hundred feet long, and so high that the water of the stream may easily pass through, even when it is highest. A great many vessels have been built in Medford for the Boston merchants. When the vessels are ready, they are launched into Mystic River, which passes through the middle of the town. They are then taken to Boston to receive their cargoes for distant voyages. Some of the vessels built at Medford have been very elegant.

What is said of Medford and its buildings? How long since Medford was settled? How long was Charlestown settled before Medford? What is said of the Middlesex Canal in this town? How is the aqueduct supported? What business has been carried on in Medford extensively? What is done with the vessels when they are completed? Where are they taken to receive their cargoes?

Natick. This town was given by the government to the Indians in the neighbourhood who had become Christians, and a great many of them were collected in it. The Indians, who lived here, attended meeting and heard preaching like white people, except that the minister generally spoke in their own language. Some of the Indians themselves were ministers, and preached to societies of Indians. In the language of the Indians the word *Natick* signifies "a place of hills." After living here some time, the Indians generally removed to other places. Some of them remained, but they are now almost all of them dead. There are not more than one or two in the whole town. *Natick* is an old town, but it is small and has but few people in it. The people are most of them farmers. They have two meeting-houses in the town, but the dwelling-houses are not generally very handsome.

Draw the shape of *Natick*. Draw the ponds in it. Draw Charles River as it passes through the town. Which way does it run? How is the town bounded North? East? South? West?

Who formerly lived in *Natick*? What is said of the Indians, who were collected in the town? Did the Indians ever preach themselves? What does the word *Natick* mean in the Indian language? What became of the Indians? What is said of the age and size of *Natick*? How are the people employed? How many meeting-houses are there in the town? What is said of the dwelling-houses?

Newton. Many savages formerly lived within the limits of this town, which they called *Nonantum*. The Indians, who lived here, built better wigwams, than other savages. Indians call their huts or houses, *wigwams*. They also cultivated the ground, and lived more like white people than the neighbouring tribes. When the town of Natick was given to the religious Indians, those who had before lived at Nonantum removed to that place. After white people began to live in Newton, it formed a part of Cambridge, and was called Cambridge Village, or New Cambridge. About one hundred and forty years ago, it received the name of Newton. Charles River runs almost round the town, and forms its boundary on three sides. It touches the borders of the town more than sixteen miles. The river has two considerable falls during its course round the town, called the Upper and Lower Falls. At the Upper Falls the water de-

Draw the shape of Newton. What forms the boundary line on the North, South, and West? What towns bound it on the East? Which way does the river run?

Who formerly lived in Newton, and what was its Indian name? What is said of the houses of the Indians who lived in Newton? How did the Indians support themselves? Where did the savages go from Nonantum? After white people lived in the town, what was it called? How long has it been called Newton? How far does Charles River form a boundary of the town? What falls has the river here? How many feet does the water descend at the Upper Falls? What have

scends thirty-five feet in the distance of half a mile, and in one place pitches over a ledge of rocks twenty feet high. A great many mills and factories have been built round the falls near the river. At some of the factories men are employed in making nails. At others they make paper and cotton cloth. At the Lower Falls there are several handsome dwelling-houses and a meeting-house. There is another meeting-house in the middle of the town, and the beautiful houses of rich men belonging to Boston are to be seen in almost every part of it. There has been established in Newton within a few years a seminary, where young men study religion and are fitted to be Baptist Ministers.

Pepperell. This town, with several others in its neighbourhood (some of them now in New-Hampshire and some of them in Massachusetts),

been built on the river round the falls? What articles are made in the mills and factories? What buildings are there at the Lower Falls? What is said of the dwelling-houses in different parts of the town? What institution has been lately established in the town?

Draw the shape of Pepperell. Draw Nisitissit River. What bounds Pepperell on the North? What river runs along its Eastern side? Which way does the river run? What river bounds it on the South? Which way does it run, and where does it empty? What bounds the town on the West?

Of what town did Pepperell once form a part? What is said

once formed a part of a very large town called Dunstable. It was one of the most ancient towns in the county or state, and the Indians frequently attacked it, murdering the inhabitants and destroying their property. The land which lies on the bank of the river is level and rich for farmers to cultivate; but that which lies at a distance from it, is uneven. The uneven land is good for pastures, for orchards of fruit trees, and to raise hay upon. On Nisitissit River, which runs into the Nashua, there are several mills for different purposes; and the Nashua itself has several falls in its course along the border of the town, sufficient for a great number of mills or factories. In the middle of the town there are several handsome dwelling-houses and a meeting-house.

Reading. There are but three towns in the county, which have more people in them than there are in Reading. It is also a very old town; and before many white people lived in this part of the

of its age and its sufferings from the Indians? What is the quality of the land? What is the uneven land good for? What is said of the mills and falls on Nisitissit and Nashua Rivers? What buildings are there in the middle of the town?

Draw the shape of Reading. Draw the river which passes through the town. What is its name? How is Reading bounded on the North? East? South? West?

How many towns in the county have more people than Reading? What is said of the age of the town and the suffer-

county the Indians frequently troubled the inhabitants. Once four or five of them came from Dunstable to Reading and killed a woman who had eight children. They also killed three of her children, and carried the rest away with them. But some of the white people followed the Indians into the woods, overtook them, and brought back those children whose lives had been preserved. There are several very handsome houses near the meeting-house and some stores. Many of the people who live in Reading are farmers, and cultivate their lands, but there are also a great many shoemakers. Very large quantities of shoes are made in the different parts of the town.

Sherburne is an ancient town, but it is now a very small one, and has but few people. The people generally work upon the land and are good farmers. There is a meeting-house in the

ings of the early inhabitants? Relate the circumstances of an attack upon the town by some Indians who came from Dunstable? What is said of the buildings of the town? What are the employments of the people? What is said of the manufacture of shoes in Reading?

Draw the shape of Sherburne. What bounds it on the North? East? South? West? Which way does Charles River run while it is a boundary of Sherburne?

What is said of the age and size of Sherburne? How are the people employed? What is said of the buildings of the town?

town, and a few good dwelling-houses, but the houses are not generally very handsome.

Shirley. The land in Shirley is not generally of the best quality for cultivation, though some of the farmers raise good crops of hay and grain. The town lies on low land, and its pastures are not so good as those of more hilly towns; and on that account cattle do not grow so fast or so large as they do in many other places. There is a small meeting-house in the middle of the town, and a few good dwelling-houses. But the largest village is in the south part of the town, near a stream, which empties into Nashua River. There are in this village several small mills, a paper-mill, and two cotton factories. A great many people work in these mills and factories, and live in the houses which have been built near them.

A family of Shakers live in the south part of the town, and their land extends into Lancaster in

Draw the shape of Shirley. What river bounds it on the North? What river bounds it on the East? What bounds it on the South? West? What river runs through the town? Draw it.

What is the quality of the land in Shirley? What is said of the pastures? What buildings are there in the middle of the town and where is the largest village? What mills and factories are there in the village?

In what part of the town do the Shakers live? What is

Worcester County. The Shakers are very industrious and good people, though they have many customs, which appear singular to those who do not belong to their society. The family consists of nearly two hundred persons, and they live and work together in their shops and on their land. The Shakers do not allow marriage among their number. They think it is contrary to the Bible, and therefore sinful. The men and women who belong to the same society do not live in the same houses, nor sit at the same table to eat their food, nor enter their meeting-house for worship at the same door. This seems to people generally to be very singular; but the Shakers think it is right according to the Bible, and therefore they hold their peculiar customs, though all other people do differently. The society of Shakers own all their property in common. They do not trade and make bargains with one another like other people, but each has an equal right to all that belongs to the whole society. The children belonging to

said of the character and customs of the Shakers? How many are there in the society? Are the Shakers married like other people? Why? What peculiar customs have the Shakers about living, eating, and going to their meeting-house for worship? Why do they hold such singular customs? How do they own their property? Do they trade with one another?

the Shakers are taken from poor families in the neighbouring towns, and supported without expense to their parents. They are well clothed, and kept at school till they can read and write, and are large enough to work. Then they are employed on the farm or in the garden, or in the workshops. The aged, sick, and infirm people among the Shakers do not work more than they please, but they are taken good care of by the rest of the society till they die. The farms belonging to the Shakers are laid out in handsome lots and have good fences. They look as if they were well cultivated, and as if they produced large crops. In the gardens they raise large quantities of seeds of all kinds, which are prepared in small papers and sold in the neighbouring towns. In the workshops they make a great many kinds of small articles, such as people will buy and pay them money for. All the houses, barns, and shops belonging to the society make a considerable village, and it looks very neat to one passing by it. The society seem to have all

How do the Shakers receive little children into their society? How do they treat them? How are the aged, sick, and infirm treated? What is the appearance of the farms of the Shakers? What do they raise in their gardens? What is made in their workshops? What is said of the buildings belonging to the

the comforts of life, and to be contented and happy. They have very simple manners, but are remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers and visitors, who call to see them.

South-Reading is the youngest town in the county, except Lowell. It formerly made a part of Reading, which is a very ancient town. Many of the people cultivate the ground, but many are constantly employed in making shoes. Great quantities of the shoes made in South-Reading are sent to distant places for sale.

Stoneham is a very small town, and contains but few people. The land is generally uneven and much of it is covered with wood. The town contains a beautiful pond, called Spot Pond, which is filled with very pure water. The city government of Boston has taken some measures

Shakers? Do the society seem to be contented and happy? How do they treat strangers and visitors?

Draw the shape of South-Reading. What bounds it on the North? What river bounds it on the East? What towns join it on the South? What on the West?

What is said of the age of South-Reading? To what town did it formerly belong? How are the people employed? What is said of the manufacture of shoes, and how are they disposed of?

Draw the shape of Stoneham. How is it bounded North? South? East? West? Draw Spot Pond. Into what river does the brook from this pond flow?

What is said of the size of Stoneham and the number of the people? What is the surface of the town? What pond does

towards conveying water from this pond in pipes for the supply of the inhabitants, but the work has not yet been begun. There is a meeting-house in the town, but there is no very large village.

Stow was called by the Indians, *Shabukin*. It is a small though an ancient town. The land is poor for cultivation. Large quantities of wood have been carried from this town to Boston in former years. The people are generally farmers. Within a few years two factories have been built in the south part of the town on Assabet River. Many people are employed in these factories in making cotton and woollen cloth. There is a new meeting-house, and also an academy, in the middle of the town, and a neat little village is growing up around them.

the town contain? What has been proposed to be done with the water of Spot Pond? What is said of the buildings of the town?

Draw the shape of *Stow*. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? What river passes through the town? Draw its course. What was the Indian name of *Stow*? What is the size and age of the town? What is the quality of the land, and what has been sent to Boston from this town? How are the people generally employed? What factories are there in the town? What is made in them? What buildings are there in the middle of the town?

Sudbury. The ancient town of Sudbury embraced not only the present town, but also that of East-Sudbury and Marlborough. It was inhabited by white people before the other towns which now lie around it, except Concord. The Indians were sometimes very hostile to the white people, and did them much injury. They attacked them several times, and killed some of them and carried off others into the forest of wood, which then covered all the country round. The white people also killed the Indians, whenever they could find them. Once when the Indians were hiding about Sudbury and Marlborough, and trying to kill the white people and burn their houses and destroy their property, Captain Wadsworth, who belonged to Boston, and Captain Brocklebank, who belonged to Rowley, in Essex County, were sent with about fifty men to defend the inhabitants of the towns. Five hundred Indians had concealed themselves near Green Hill about a mile south of Sudbury meeting-house.

Draw the shape of Sudbury. What bounds it North? East? South? West? What river touches the borders of the town? Draw Lanham Brook. Where does it rise and where does it empty?

What was the extent of the ancient town of Sudbury? Was Sudbury first inhabited by white people before or after the other towns round it? What was the disposition of the Indians to them? How did they manifest their hostility? Relate the

Captain Wadsworth and Captain Brocklebank saw a few Indians, who had been sent out on purpose to deceive them, and thinking there were no more near, followed them into a thick wood. As soon as the white men were in the woods, all the body of Indians rose up from their hiding-places and attacked them furiously. There was a severe battle, and many of the Indians were killed; but there were so many more Indians than white men, that the white men were almost all killed before they could escape. A monument was built about a hundred years ago on the hill where the battle happened, by President Wadsworth of Harvard College, a son of Captain Wadsworth, who was there killed.

The land of Sudbury is very low, especially that near the river, which is frequently overflowed in the autumn so as to destroy the crops of hay. The best farms are on the borders of the town, where the land is more hilly. Sudbury River in this town runs very slow, for the ground is almost level. After a long rain the wide meadows on its banks are overflowed with water so deep that

story of Captain Wadsworth's and Captain Brocklebank's battle with the Indians. By whom was a monument erected on the ground of this battle? What is said of the land of Sudbury? Where are the best farms in the town? Has Sudbury River a slow or a swift current? What is said of the

the roads over them are almost impassable. One of the roads, which people are obliged most to travel, has been built up several feet high for more than half a mile in length. This road is called a *Causeway*, and was very expensive to build, and is yet very expensive to keep in repair. A part of it is supported by the town of Sudbury, and a part by the town of East-Sudbury. The people of Sudbury are generally employed in cultivating their farms. There are some handsome dwelling-houses, but the buildings of the town are not generally very good.

Tewksbury was called by the Indians, *Wamesit*, and was inhabited by a part of the Pawtucket tribe. The town is large, but the land in it is sandy and poor for cultivation. The farmers raise considerable quantities of hops, which are sent to distant places to be sold. Hunt's Falls,

roads over the meadows? How has one of the roads been made passable when the water is high? What is this road called, and what is said of its expense? By whom is it kept in repair? What is said of the buildings of the town.

Draw the shape of *Tewksbury*. What bounds it on the North? East? South? West? What river runs along the north border of the town? What river runs along the west border of the town? What river passes through the east part of the town? Draw it.

What was the Indian name of *Tewksbury*? What is the size of the town and the quality of the land? What do the farmers raise on the land? Where are Hunt's Falls? How

in Merrimack River, lie on the northern border of Tewksbury. The river falls twenty feet in the distance of a quarter of a mile, but has no descent so steep that boats and rafts may not pass safely over it when the water is high. In the middle of the town there is a meeting-house and a considerable village of stores and dwelling-houses. Within a few years a new and handsome village has been built in the west part of the town, where Concord River flows into the Merrimack. This village is called *Belvidere*, and is separated from Lowell only by Concord River, over which there is a bridge connecting the two towns.

Townsend. Several brooks unite in this town and form Squanicook River, on which have been built several mills for various purposes. The land in Townsend is more level than that in the neighbouring towns, but it is not very good for cultivation. There are some good farms however in the town, and the soil is generally good for fruit-trees of all kinds, which are common in this

high are they? What is said of the village in the middle of the town? What other village is there in the town? What is the name of the new village?

Draw the shape of Townsend. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Draw the river which passes through this town, and its branches. Which way does the river run?

What is the name of the river which is formed in this town? What is said of the land in Townsend? To what is the soil

part of the country. There are several shops and good houses near the meeting-house in the middle of the town. About two miles south of the meeting-house there is another pretty village, called Townsend Harbour. Here are several mills and stores, which make the village one of considerable business.

Tyngsborough was formerly a part of the very ancient and large town of Dunstable. When it was made a separate town it received the name of *Tyngsborough*, in honor of a benevolent lady, whose name was Sarah Tyng. This lady gave a considerable sum of money to be used for the support of a minister and a school-master in the town. The name of the first white inhabitant of the town was Crawford. He lived here many years for the purpose of trading with the Indians, who then occupied all the country around for a great distance. Crawford, among other articles,

adapted? What is said of the middle of the town? What other village is there in the town? What is said of Townsend Harbour?

Draw the shape of *Tyngsborough*. How is the town bounded North? East? South? West? What river passes through the town? Draw its course. Which way does it run?

To what town did *Tyngsborough* formerly belong? How did it receive its name. Who was the first white inhabitant of the town? Why did Crawford reside here? What did he

was accustomed to buy skins and furs of the Indians; and having no weights to his scales, he used his foot for that purpose. The Indians at length suspected him of cheating them by the weight of his foot, and he was obliged to escape from his trading-house to save his life. A few years ago there were large tracts of land in the town covered with thick woods, but since the Middlesex Canal was constructed, the wood has been cut down in great quantities and sent to Boston through the canal. The town contains beautiful gray stone, which has been split and hammered into proper shape for building, and sent to Boston through the canal. University Hall at Cambridge, and some of the most beautiful public and private buildings in Boston, were constructed of stone carried from Tyngsborough. The land of the town is dry and good to raise grain and fruit-trees upon, particularly apple-trees. The inhabitants are generally employed in cultivating their farms. They live on

buy of the Indians. How did he weigh their furs and skins? How did the Indians like his plan of weighing for them? What has been done with the great quantities of wood, which formerly grew in the town? What other article has been sent to Boston in great quantities from this town through the canal? What buildings have been built with stone from Tyngsborough? What is said of the land of the town? How are the people employed?

both sides of the river, which passes through the town near its centre and is about forty rods wide. There is no bridge over the river at this place, but the inhabitants cross it in long, flat boats, called ferry-boats. The longest village in the town is on the west side of the river. The meeting-house stands on the bank of the river, and there are several very handsome dwelling-houses around it.

Waltham formed a part of Watertown till about one hundred years ago, when it was made a separate town. The first large cotton-factory in the state was built on Charles River in the south part of this town about twenty years ago. There are now three factories in the town not far distant from each other, which have been very successful in their business for several years. Several hundred people are constantly employed in them, who live in houses built for their use near the

How wide is the river near the centre of the town? How is it crossed by the people and travellers? On which side of the river is the largest village of the town? What is the situation of the meeting-house?

Draw the shape of Waltham. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Which is Charles River? Which way does it run? Which is Stony Brook? Draw Beaver Brook.

To what town did Waltham formerly belong? How long since the first cotton-factory was built in Waltham? How many factories are there now in the town? Where is the largest

mills. The village near the factories is the largest in the town, and has in it two meeting-houses. Another meeting-house, which is much the oldest in town, stands about a half a mile north of the principal village at a distance from the main road. The land near the factories is level and sandy, and is generally called Waltham Plain. Towards the north part of the town the land is hilly and full of stones, which serve to make fences for the farmers. Prospect Hill, which lies west of the centre of the town, is very elevated land. A person on this hill may overlook the neighbouring towns, which have a very beautiful appearance, to a distance of several miles.

Watertown. This is the most ancient town in the county except Charlestown. Formerly it included several of the neighbouring towns, which have at different times been set off from it. Charles River is so deep where it runs along the

village in the town? Which way does the old meeting-house stand from the village near the factories? What is said of the land near the factories? What is said of the land in the North part of the town? What hill is there mentioned in the town, and what is said of the prospect from it?

Draw the shape of Watertown. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Which way does Charles River run as it passes this town? What is said of the age and size of Watertown? How deep is Charles River on the borders

south side of the town that small vessels may come up from Boston. There have been built on the river several mills and factories for different purposes, and the principal village of the town stands near them. There are many splendid houses in different parts of the town, where gentlemen from Boston reside in the summer. Fresh Pond lies partly in Watertown and partly in Cambridge. There is a fine Hotel near it, where many people go in the summer months for their amusement and their health. Near the river there are several large brick buildings enclosed by a high fence, which are called an Arsenal. The Arsenal belongs to the government of the United States, and is used to keep cannon, guns, swords, powder and balls in, that they may be ready for war.

West Cambridge is a small town, and once formed a part of Cambridge. While it belonged to Cambridge it was called Menotomy. The

of this town? Where is the principal village of the town? What is said of some of the houses in different parts of Watertown? Where is Fresh Pond, and what is said of it? Describe the Arsenal. To whom does it belong and for what is it used?

Draw the shape of West Cambridge. How is it bounded North? East? South? West?

What is the size of the town? To what other town did it

land in the south part of the town is low and wet. That in the middle is dry and level ; while that in the north part is rough and hilly. The people are generally employed in cultivating their farms, on which they raise a great many vegetables for the Boston Market. There is a beautiful pond near the meeting-house. There is also a neat village around it containing some very handsome dwelling-houses.

Westford once belonged to the older town of Chelmsford, which now bounds it on the East. The land is hilly, but good for pastures as well as for cultivation. The two meeting-houses stand on very elevated land, and may be seen at a very great distance. Near to them there is a small but handsome village, containing an academy, which is one of the oldest in the state. The academy has a respectable fund for the support of the preceptor. There is an iron forge in the town, which has a large trip-hammer, moved by

once belong ? What was it then called ? What is said of the land in different parts of the town ? How are the people generally employed ? What is said of the village near the meeting-house ?

Draw the shape of Westford ? How is it bounded North ? East ? South ? West ? To what town did Westford formerly belong ? What is said of the land of the town ? What is the situation of the meeting-houses ? What buildings are there near the meeting-houses ? What is said of the Academy fund ? What is said of the iron forge ?

water. At this forge heavy articles of iron are beaten into shapes fit to be used for various purposes.

Weston was separated from Watertown, while that town included Waltham. It is a small town, in which the people are generally employed in cultivating their farms. There are some beautiful country seats in *Weston*, where gentlemen from Boston reside during the summer months. Some of the farms are cultivated very skilfully, and produce great crops of vegetables and grass.

Wilmington has but few people in it. The town was taken from the corners of those around it about one hundred years ago. The land is level and not very good for cultivation, though some things are raised in great abundance and perfection, especially hops. There is no considerable village in the town. The people are far-

Draw the shape of *Weston*. How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Where is *Stony Brook*? Which way does it run, and into what does it empty?

From what town was *Weston* separated? What is the size of the town, and the general employment of the people? What is said of the country seats in *Weston*? What is said of the cultivation of some of the farms?

Draw the shape of *Wilmington*? How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Draw *Ipswich River* as it runs through the town. Draw the course of the canal. What is the size of *Wilmington*? From what towns was it taken? What is said of the land and its productions. How are the

mers, and live scattered over every part of it. The Middlesex Canal passes through the town, and adds much to its beauty and importance.

Woburn is a very ancient town. It was, when white people first came to live in it, considered a part of Charlestown. The town contains some excellent land, which is very well cultivated by industrious farmers. In the middle of the town there are two meeting-houses and a handsome village around them, which contains an academy. The Middlesex Canal passes through the town from north to south, and has several very expensive locks upon it in its course.

inhabitants settled in the town? What adds to the beauty and importance of *Wilmington*?

Draw the shape of *Woburn*? How is it bounded North? East? South? West? Draw the course of the Middlesex Canal through *Woburn*.

What is said of the age of *Woburn*? Of what town was it considered a part when white people first came to live in it? What is said of the land of the town? What is said of the village in the middle of the town? In what direction does the Middlesex Canal pass through the town and what is said of it?

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COUNTY.

Towns. Middlesex County is divided into forty-six different towns. Some of them are much larger in territory and population than others. Charlestown has more people in it than any other town in the county, though it has but a small extent of land. Cambridge and Lowell are both small in territory, but next to Charlestown they have more people than any other towns. Burlington has the fewest people of any town in the county, and Dunstable and Bedford the next fewest.

Inhabitants. The whole number of inhabitants in the County of Middlesex ten years ago was sixty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-two. Of this number four hundred and five were ne-

How many towns are there in Middlesex County? What is said of their size? Which town in the county has the most people in it? What two towns have the next largest population? What town has the least population? What two towns have the next least?

What was the number of people in Middlesex County ten years ago? How many negroes and Indians were there?

groes, and about fifteen Indians. The Indians live in Holliston, Malden, and Natick. In those towns where factories have been built the number of people has increased very fast. Though many have removed from other towns in the county to these, yet most of their inhabitants have come from distant places, even from other states and other countries; so that now the number of people in the county is probably much larger than it was ten years ago. The employments of the people have also changed considerably in the last ten years. The inhabitants were once almost all of them farmers except a few in each town, who were carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, and shoemakers. These last, and those who are engaged in similar employments, are called mechanics. A great many mechanics are now employed about the factories in the county in constructing the buildings and making machinery for them. Those who work in the factories and those who superintend them are called

Where do the Indians live? In what towns has the increase of population been the greatest? From what places have the people removed to the manufacturing towns? What is said of the employments of the people? What was the employment of the people generally ten years ago? Where is the greatest number of mechanics employed? What are those who work in the factories and superintend them, called? What

manufacturers, and these also constitute a large class of people in Middlesex. A few of the inhabitants, who live in the towns near the sea, are employed in trading with distant nations for articles which are wanted in this country. Such people, as well as those who buy and sell things in this country, are said to be engaged in trade or in commerce.

Rivers. *Assabet River* rises in Worcester County and runs into Middlesex at Marlborough, from which town it passes through Stow and a corner of Acton, and unites with Sudbury River near the centre of Concord. In Marlborough and Stow the river falls sufficiently to make good places for mills and factories, and factories have been built on it in those towns.

Charles River has its chief sources in Milford, Worcester County, in Hopkinton and Holliston, Middlesex County, and in Wrentham, Norfolk County. It flows in a very crooked and irregular course, generally towards the North-East. The

other employment have some of the people who live near the sea?

Where does Assabet River rise, through what towns does it pass, and with what river does it unite? In what towns are there factories built on this river?

Where are the chief sources of Charles River? What is said of its course? Through what counties does it pass? What is

river sometimes lies in the county of Norfolk, sometimes in the county of Middlesex, and sometimes it forms the boundary between them. There are several falls in the river, on which mills and factories for various purposes have been built. The most noted of these are at Newton, where the water descends twenty feet perpendicularly. After receiving several small streams in its course, the river meets the tide at Watertown, and empties into the sea in Boston harbour.

Concord River is formed by the union of Sudbury and Assabet Rivers near the centre of Concord. The current of Concord River during most of its course is very gentle, and after every considerable rain it overflows the wide meadows through which it passes. Between Tewksbury and Chelmsford and Lowell, however, there are several rapids and falls which are occupied for mills. Concord River empties into the Merrimack at Lowell.

Ipswich River has its first sources in several

said of the falls and factories on the river? Where does the river meet the tide, and where does it empty?

By the union of what rivers is Concord River formed? What is said of the current of Concord River? Where are there rapids and falls in Concord River? Into what does it empty?

Where are the first sources of Ipswich River? Where does it enter Essex?

ponds, one in Andover, Essex County, and others in Wilmington and Reading. It flows but a short distance in Middlesex, when it enters Essex at Lynnfield.

Merrimack River is the largest stream of water in Middlesex, though but a very small part of its course lies within the county. It rises in the state of New-Hampshire and enters Massachusetts in Tyngsborough. In the short distance the *Merrimack* runs in Middlesex County it passes over Wickasee, Pawtucket, and Hunt's Falls. Rafts of boards and other lumber may pass over the first and last of these falls, when the river is high, without difficulty or danger; but Pawtucket Falls can only be surmounted by means of the canal. The descent of the river is here about thirty-two feet, over ledges of rocks which divide and break the current many times in its passage over them. When the river is high, the falls present a grand spectacle, and the noise of the rushing water may be heard at a considerable distance.

What is said of the size of *Merrimack River*? Where does this river rise, and in what town does it enter Massachusetts? What falls are there on the *Merrimack* in Middlesex County? How do rafts pass these falls? What is the height of Pawtucket Falls? What is said of the falls?

Mulpus River rises in Worcester County and in the high lands of Ashby. It passes through Shirley, and empties into the Nashua about one third of a mile above the mouth of the Squanicook.

Mystic River rises in Reading and Woburn and runs southwardly to Medford, where it becomes navigable. Below Medford it grows wide very fast as it approaches the sea, and expands into Boston Bay below Chelsea bridge.

Nashua River has its chief sources in Worcester County. It enters Middlesex in Shirley, runs north across the north-west corner of the county, and empties into the Merrimack in New-Hampshire. There are no considerable falls on the Nashua within Middlesex County, though there are several of sufficient height to afford good sites for mills and factories. On the banks of the river are broad and fertile interval lands, which produce great quantities of walnuts of the kind called *shagbarks*.

Where does Mulpus River rise? Through what town in this county does it pass, and where does it empty?

Where does Mystic River rise, and where does it become navigable? What is said of its width below Medford, and where does it empty?

Where does Nashua River rise? Where does it enter the county, what is its course in it, and where does it empty? Are there any falls on Nashua River in this county? What is said of the lands on the banks of this river?

Nissitissit River rises in the state of New-Hampshire, and passing through Pepperell empties into the Nashua. It affords several good sites for mills and factories, some of which have been occupied.

Shawshine River has its sources in Lexington and Bedford, and taking a northwardly course through Billerica and Tewksbury it enters Essex County and empties into the Merrimack at Andover.

Squanicook River is a large tributary to the Nashua. It rises in Ashby and in New-Hampshire and flows through Townsend. It forms the boundary line between Shirley and Pepperell, and empties into the Nashua on the western border of Groton.

Sudbury River rises in Holliston and Hopkinton and in Westborough, Worcester County. After receiving some tributary streams in Framingham and Sudbury, it passes with a very gen-

Where does Nissitissit River rise, and where does it empty? What is said of it?

Where does Shawshine River rise, what is its course, and where does it empty?

To what is Squanicook River a tributary? Where does it rise? Between what towns does it flow, and where does it empty?

Where does Sudbury River rise? What is said of its course, and where does it unite with the Assabet?

the current into Concord and there unites with the Assabet to form Concord River.

Ponds. There are a great many ponds of various sizes in the county of Middlesex, which are filled with water by springs at their bottoms. Almost every town has a greater or less number of them; some have as many as six, eight, and and even ten. They are supplied with a great variety of fresh-water fish, such as trout, perch, and pickerel, which afford excellent amusement to those fond of angling. In some instances small brooks run through ponds, but generally there is only an outlet to them which forms a brook and empties into some larger brook or river. These ponds and small streams, which are scattered over the whole surface of the county, are very important to the fertility of the land, because they supply every farm with abundant water, which is necessary for the growth of vegetables as well as for the use of animals. The brooks also have generally rapid currents and steep descents, affording good places for those small mills, such

What is said of the ponds in the county, and how are they supplied with water? How many ponds are there in some of the towns? What kinds of fish are found in these ponds? How is the water of the ponds generally drained off? Of what use are the ponds and small streams? For what purposes are the currents of the brooks used?

as grist and sawmills, which are so necessary to the convenience of the inhabitants of every town.

Canals. Two canals lie wholly within the county of Middlesex. The Pawtucket Canal which enables boats and rafts to ascend and descend Pawtucket Falls ; and the Middlesex Canal, which opens a water communication between Merrimack River at Chelmsford and Boston harbour at Charlestown.

The *Pawtucket Canal* was constructed many years ago at great expense to make the Merrimack passable for boats, which came down the river from the interior of New-Hampshire. But more recently its use for this purpose has been in a considerable degree superseded by the opening of the Middlesex Canal, which communicates directly with Boston. The Pawtucket Canal, besides serving for the passage of boats, now serves also to convey the waters of Merrimack River to the numerous, large and important manufactories in Lowell. When it was fitted for this last purpose, it was dug wider and considerably deeper than it was originally made.

What canals are there in Middlesex ? For what purpose was Pawtucket Canal constructed ? How has its use for this purpose been superseded ? For what other purpose is this canal used ? How was it prepared to convey water to the factories ?

The *Middlesex Canal* is twenty seven miles long, thirty feet wide, and four feet deep. The plan of it was first started by the Hon. James Sullivan, who was for several years Governor of Massachusetts. This canal has been built twenty-six years and cost when it was completed five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Those who built the canal take toll from all who pass it with boats. The highest part of the canal is in Billerica, where it crosses Concord River, and is on a level with its surface. The water runs from the river into the canal and fills it so that boats may pass. The boats are drawn along very easily, even when they have heavy loads upon them, by horses, which walk on the bank of the canal. One horse can draw as much in a boat on a canal as a dozen can on a wagon, on a common road. Since the canal was built, many articles are carried from the country to Boston and from Boston to the country, which before could not be carried because it cost so much to

What are the dimensions of the Middlesex Canal? Who first started the plan of this canal? How long has it been built and what did it cost? How are the owners of the canal paid for building it? Where is the highest part of the canal? How is the canal filled with water? How are the boats drawn on the canal? Where can a horse draw the largest

move them on wagons. Thus the canal is of great importance both to people in Boston and in the country, because they can now get things from each other which before they could not.

Surface of the County. Though the county of Middlesex contains no mountains, its surface is diversified by numerous small hills, which are generally less than one hundred feet in height. The land in the northern and southern parts of the county is the most uneven, and the hills are there the highest. But in no part are hills so high that they may not be cultivated even to their tops. The soil in this county is not generally so good for cultivation as that in some other counties of the state, but to those who are industrious it affords an abundance, and all the varieties of agricultural products which are raised in New-England. In some of the towns in the neighbourhood of Boston large gardens are cultivated, where all the varieties of vegetables are produced for the Boston market.

load, on a canal, or on a road? Of what use is the canal? To whom is it of use?

What is said of the surface of the county? In what parts of the county is the land most uneven? Can the highest hills in the county be cultivated? What is said of the soil and productions of the county? What is said of the gardens in the vicinity of Boston?

History. A little more than two hundred years ago white people from England first came to live at Charlestown, and the next year others arrived in this country and went to live in Waretown, Medford, and Cambridge. These were the first towns in the county that were inhabited by civilized men ; indeed they were among the first in the state of Massachusetts except Plymouth and Salem. At that time the county and the whole country around it was one great wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and savage Indians. There were two principal tribes or nations of the Indians, who lived chiefly in the region which now constitutes Middlesex County. The Massachusetts tribe lived along the coast of the sea next to Massachusetts Bay, and the Pawtucket tribe lived north of them around Pawtucket Falls. The Indians were at first kindly disposed towards the white people, and did them many good deeds. They traded with the white men

How long ago did white people first come to live in this county, and in what towns did they live ? What towns in the state were inhabited by white people before these ? What is said of the state of the county and the country around it at that time ? By whom was the country inhabited ? Where did the Massachusetts tribe of Indians live ? Where did the Pawtucket tribe live ? What was the disposition of the Indians towards the white people ? What did they buy of the white

taking of them articles necessary or convenient for them, such as clothes, implements of husbandry, and sometimes guns and ammunition. The white men took in payment for their articles the land which belonged to the Indians, and thus by buying one township after another, they became possessed of the whole county. When the Indians found that the white people increased in numbers faster than themselves and were spreading their settlements over the whole country, and cutting down the forests where they had formerly had their hunting-grounds, they became hostile, and frequently did them much mischief. In Sudbury, Marlborough, and Malden, particularly, they fell upon the defenceless families and killed many of them, and burned their crops and houses. But the white people were also hostile to the Indians, and killed many of them and drove them back from their towns into the wilderness. As the white people increased, the Indians gradually diminished, till at last there are hardly any of them left in the county. After the Indians were

people? What did the white men take of them in payment for such articles? What was the disposition of the Indians afterwards towards the white people? In what towns did they attack the white people? How did the white people treat the Indians? Are there any Indians now in the county?

driven back into the wilderness, new towns were settled, and in the year 1643 all the towns then in the state were divided into three counties, Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex; so that Middlesex is one of the oldest counties in Massachusetts.

The county of Middlesex is distinguished in the history of the country for its containing the places where the first battles in the war of the Revolution were fought. The battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill in Charlestown were all fought in Middlesex County, and to a considerable degree by Middlesex men. They have been particularly described in the account of the several towns where they happened. While the British soldiers were besieged in Boston during the first year of the war, all the towns around it were filled with American soldiers, particularly Cambridge. It was here that General Washington had his head-quarters and first assumed the command of the American army. At this time there was great distress among the people. They were

When were all the towns in the state first divided into counties?

For what is the county of Middlesex particularly distinguished? Where and by whom were the first battles of the revolution fought? What was the condition of the towns about Boston during the first year of the revolutionary war? Where did General Washington first assume the command of the American army? What was the condition of the people

obliged to move back into the country for safety. Harvard College, which has always been a great ornament and honor to the county, was then broken up. The officers and students were removed to Concord to pursue their studies, and the college buildings were occupied by the American soldiers.

After the distress caused by the war of the Revolution had been patiently and patriotically borne, the county increased with the rising prosperity of the country, till it became one of the richest and most respectable in the state. It is now the third in population, Essex and Worcester only being before it. It sends five senators to the General Court, and may send seventy or eighty representatives. The county has become distinguished within a few years for the numerous and large factories that have been built in it. Newton, Framingham, and Waltham are all of them very important

when Boston was besieged? How was Harvard College affected by this war? To what place did the officers and students remove, and for what purpose were the College-buildings used?

What is said of the prosperity of the county after the revolutionary war? What is its rank as to population among the other counties of the state? How many senators and representatives may it send to the General Court? For what has the county lately become distinguished? What are the principal manufacturing towns in Middlesex?

manufacturing towns, and Lowell has by far more people employed in manufactures than any other town in the state.

REVIEW OF THE COUNTY.

Draw the North line of Middlesex County. Draw the East line. The South. The West. How is the county bounded on the North? East? South? West?

Draw Merrimack River as it passes through Middlesex. What factories are there upon or near it? Through what towns does it pass? What falls are there upon the Merrimack in this county?

[*Remark.* If the pupil does not recollect in this review the falls, mills, or factories on any river, let him observe on the map through what towns the river passes and turn to the descriptions of those towns in his Geography.]

What is the height of Pawtucket Falls and what do you recollect of them? What canal has been constructed round them? Draw it. Draw the canals that convey the water to the factories in Lowell. Mark the places of the factories. Draw the brooks which run into the Merrimack from the North. Which is Beaver Brook?

Draw Nashua River. Where and into what does it empty? Draw Nissitissit River. Draw Squanicook River? Through what towns does it flow? What mills and factories are there upon this river. Draw Mulpus River.

Draw Salmon Brook. Draw Stony Brook. What is there near the mouth of Stony Brook?

Draw Assabet River. What mills and factories are there upon it?

Draw Sudbury River. What mills and factories are there upon it? Where do the Assabet and Sudbury Rivers meet?

Draw Concord River. Through what towns does it flow? What falls, mills, or factories are there upon it? Into what does it empty?

Draw Shawshine River. Into what town does it flow from Middlesex County? In what towns does it rise? Draw Ipswich River. Where does it leave the county?

Draw Mystic River. Where does it empty?

Draw Charles River. Does this river lie wholly in the county of Middlesex? What other county contains a part of its course? What falls, mills, and factories are there upon this river in Middlesex county? Mark their several places on the river. What is the height of Newton Lower Falls? Draw all the brooks, which flow into Charles River from the North. Which of these is Stony Brook?

Draw the course of the Middlesex Canal. What towns are at the extremities of this canal? How is the canal filled with water? Through what towns does it pass? Who first started the plan of this canal? What did it cost? How long has it been built?

Draw any ponds you can recollect in the county and name them and the towns in which they are situated as you draw them. Are there many ponds in the county? What is found in them?

What is the surface of the County? In what parts of it are the most uneven lands?

What towns in the county border upon the sea? Mark the place of Cambridge. How is Cambridge connected with Boston? How many principal villages are there in Cambridge? What public institution is there in old Cambridge? What public buildings are there at Lechmere's Point? What manufactures are carried on in this village?

Mark the position of Charlestown. What do you recollect of the number of people in the town? What battle in the revolution was fought here? Relate the circumstances of the battle of Bunker Hill. What do you recollect of the Monument now building here? How is Charlestown connected with Boston? How is it connected with Chelsea?

Mark the position of Concord. Which way is it from Cambridge? Of whom was the land of this town originally bought? Why was it called Concord? What event in the revolution happened here? Tell what you recollect of the march of the British troops from Boston to Concord, April 19, 1775. At

what town did the British stop on their way to Concord? Describe the battle of Lexington. Which way is Lexington from Concord?

What towns in the county have academies? Mark their places, and name them as you mark them.

Which way is Groton from Concord? Which way is Framingham from Concord? Mark its place. Which way is it from Cambridge?

In what part of the county is Ashby? Which way is it from Cambridge?

What town in the county lies farthest south? Mark its place. Which way is it from Concord? Which way is it from Cambridge? Which way is it from Ashby?

On which side of Merrimack River is Dracut? In what part of the county is Dracut? Which way is it from Concord?

Which is the most easterly town in the county? Mark the position of Waltham? From what town was Waltham separated? Which way is Waltham from Concord? In what part of the county is Tyngsborough? What do you recollect of the first English trader who resided here? Which way is Tyngsborough from Concord?

What towns in the county are most distinguished for manufactures? Mark the place of Lowell. What do you recollect of the rapidity with which the factories make cloth?

Where is Reading? Which way is it from Concord? What is manufactured at Reading?

Mark the position of Brighton. Which way is it from Concord? What do you recollect of the cattle-fairs at Brighton?

By whom was this county inhabited before white people came to live in it? What were the names of the principal tribes of Indians, and where did they live? What was the disposition of the Indians towards the white people? When they were hostile, what did they do? In what towns did they attack the white people?

Mark the place of the battle with the Indians in Sudbury, and tell what you recollect of it.

How many towns are there in Middlesex County? What three towns have the largest number of people in them? What three towns have the smallest number of people in them?

What is the whole number of people in the county? How many counties in the state have more people in them than Middlesex? How many senators does this county send to the General Court. How many representatives may it send?

GLOSSARY

EXPLAINING THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER DIFFICULT
TERMS AS THEY ARE USED IN THIS BOOK.

Accommodate. To oblige; to make easy or convenient to others.

Agricultural. Connected with the cultivation of the ground.

Ammunition. Powder and balls, or shot.

Ancient. Old; very old.

Angling. Fishing.

Appropriate. Fit; proper for the purpose for which it was designed.

Aqueduct. Something built of wood or stone to convey water from one place to another.

Arms. Cannon, guns, swords, or other weapons used in war.

Army. A great number of soldiers who are prepared to fight.

Ascend. To go up or rise up. We ascend a hill when we walk to the top of it. Smoke ascends when it rises out of a chimney.

Assemble. Come together.

Assume. To take as one's own.

Asylum. Any place of retirement and safety.

Attack. To fall upon with the intention to injure or kill.

Benevolent. Wishing well towards others and generally doing well for them.

Besieged. A town is besieged when enemies place themselves round it and will not let the people come out.

Blacksmiths. Those who work upon iron, and shoe horses and oxen.

Border. Edge, or boundary.

Boundary. Where two towns or two counties meet, the line dividing them is called a boundary. The dotted lines on the map which show the shapes of the towns are boundaries.

Brick-kiln. A large quantity of bricks placed in a pile and prepared to be burned.

Brook. A small stream of water, generally smaller than a river.

Butchers. Those who kill cattle and sheep and prepare their meat for the market.

Canal. A long, broad trench or ditch dug in the earth and filled with water to be conveyed to some place where it is wanted, or to be used to float boats upon.

Cargoes. The articles which vessels carry to and fetch from distant places.

Carpenters. Those who are employed in building houses or barns or other buildings.

Causeway. A road built up high over very low and wet ground.

Celebrated. Known at a great distance, and much talked about.

Cell. A small, close, strong room, generally also dark.

Chapel. A place in which worship is performed.

Civilized. Those nations, who live in families and have a government of laws, and know the useful arts, are said to be civilized.

Coast. The shore or border of the sea.

Commodious. Convenient.

Common. A large open space, generally in the middle of the town, used for public purposes.

Communication. Means of passing from one place to another.

Compelled. Obligated; forced.

Concealed. Hid; put out of sight.

Confine. To shut up; to deprive of liberty.

Connect. To join together.

Constitute. To make up.

Constructed. Built or made.

Conveying. Carrying or sending.

Convicts. Persons condemned for their crimes.

Counterfeit. Made like something else, in order to cheat people.

County. Several towns united together by law. A county always contains one or more towns, which have in them a court-house and jail. Wicked persons who disobey the laws are confined in jails till they can be tried by the judges in the court-houses.

Crimes. Acts done contrary to law to injure others.

Criminals. Wicked persons, who have been guilty of crimes.

Crops. Things raised upon the land, such as hay and grain.

Cruel. Willing to give pain to others by hurting them or wounding their feelings.

Cultivate. To plough and hoe and raise such crops as the land will bear.

Cultivation. Ploughing, hoeing, and raising such crops as the land will bear.

Defenceless. Having no means of keeping off those determined to injure us or to kill us.

Defend. To keep off danger or injury from another is to defend him.

Descend. To go down or to fall down. We descend when we go down a hill; and water descends when it falls over a dam.

Diminish. To grow smaller in size or number.

Disperse. To scatter; to go, one, one way, and another, another.

Distinguished. Made celebrated or remarkable.

Edifice. A building.

Educated. Instructed; taught.

Employment. What people do to earn their living, or to amuse themselves. Shoe-making is an employment.

Encamp. To pitch tents for a night or a longer period.

Enclosed. Surrounded; shut in on every side.

Escape. To fly from or avoid danger.

Establish. To settle; to fix for a long time in one place.

Expense. Cost. The expense of an article is what must be paid for it.

Explosion. A violent and sudden noise; if you touch fire to powder it will make an explosion.

Exported. Carried to distant countries to be sold.

Factory. A building in which cloth is made. Sometimes it means a building in which other things are made.

Falls. Places where a river descends suddenly from one place to another considerably lower.

Farmers. Those who cultivate the land.

Fertile. Rich ; producing good crops.

Fort. A place enclosed with high banks or walls to defend those within it against enemies without.

Foundry. The house and tools used to cast metals.

Furnace. A kind of large oven in which metal is melted to be cast into various shapes.

General Court. A large number of persons are chosen by the people every year, some for the towns, and a few for the counties, to make laws or rules to prevent people from doing wrong or to punish them if they do ; just as the school master or mistress makes rules for the school. The persons chosen go to Boston twice a year to meet together. Those chosen for counties are called Senators, and when they are together form what is called the Senate. Those for the towns are called Representatives, and when collected form the House of Representatives. Both together form the General Court.

Globe. Any thing round, like an orange. The earth is a globe.

Goods. Things bought and sold by merchants and traders.

Gradually. By slow steps, or by slow degrees.

Grain. Corn, rye, wheat, barley, and oats.

Grist-mill. A mill where corn and other grain is ground into meal.

Gross. Twelve dozen or twelve times twelve.

Harbour. A portion of the sea almost surrounded by land where ships may be protected from the violence of the wind and waves.

Herd. Drovers of cattle or swine are called herds.

Hill. A high piece of land having steep sides.

Hospitable. Kind and benevolent to people in one's own house.

Hospital. A place where a great many sick people go to be cured.

Hostile. Angry with and determined to do one some evil.

Impassable. That which cannot be got over.

Increase. To grow larger in size or number.

Industrious. People who are constantly employed without wasting any of their time are called industrious.

Infirm. Old, sick, or feeble.

Inhabitants. Those who live in any place are called the inhabitants of that place.

Implements. Things to be used for various purposes. Implements of husbandry are farming-tools, such as shovels and hoes.

Insane. Crazy; without the use of reason.

Interior. In the centre, or far from the outside or edge.

Interval. Land lying low between hills or on the banks of rivers.

Joiners. Those, who make furniture for houses, such as tables and bureaus.

Launched. Pushed or slid into the water.

Lecture. A discourse upon some subject delivered to others, giving them instruction.

Library. A great collection of books of different kinds.

Loom. A machine to weave cloth in.

Magnificent. Great and beautiful.

Manufactories. Places where cloths or other articles are made for use.

Market. A place where things are constantly bought and sold.

Marketmen. Those who carry meat or any articles to market.

Meadow. Low, wet land. Meadow-lands are generally on the borders of rivers or ponds.

Merchants. Those who buy things to sell again.

Mills. Buildings in which machinery is moved by steam or wind or water.

Mischief. Injury or hurt, generally done privately or in secret.

Monument. Any thing built or set up to remind those who see it of some person, or of some event that has happened.

Mortar. Lime or clay mixed with sand and water used to lay bricks or stones in.

Mountain. A large and high elevation of land, higher and larger than a hill.

Murder. To kill a person wilfully without the authority of law.

Muskets. Small guns; fire-arms, such as men go a-hunting with.

Navigable. A river is navigable when it is so broad and deep that vessels may pass in it.

Navy. A large number of ships of war.

Neighbourhood. Those houses, which stand near to each other, form a neighbourhood; and the people who live in them are said to live in the same neighbourhood.

Occupied. Possessed, lived in.

Offence. Any thing done against right or law.

Pastures. Fields into which cattle are turned in the summer season to eat the grass.

Patriotically. With a love of one's own country.

Peculiar. Belonging to themselves and to no one else.

Perpendicular. A stick or rule is perpendicular when it stands on one end and does not lean any way.

Pond. A small collection of water surrounded by land.

Population. People. The population of a town is the men, women, and children who live in it.

Populous. Having many people in it.

Prisoner. A person confined because he is suspected of a crime or has been condemned to be punished.

Products. Things made or produced by labor. Corn is an agricultural product.

Professors. Those who publicly teach any science or branch of learning.

Prosperity. Success. Good luck.

Provisions. Victuals; food; provender; all kinds of things to eat for man and beast.

Quarters. Places where the officers of an army live. The head-quarters are where the commanding or highest officer lives.

Rafts. A great quantity of logs, timber, or boards fastened together and floated upon water.

Rapids. Places in rivers and brooks where the water runs very swiftly.

Recently. Lately. Not long since.

Region. A considerable extent of country.

Repair. To mend; to refit.

Representative. A person appointed by others, or by a whole town, to act for them and take care of their interest.

Revolution. A change made by the people by violent means in their form of government, or the war by which this is done.

River. A large stream of water flowing into another river or into the sea.

Saw-mill. A mill, where boards and timber are sawed out of logs.

Scales. A balance used to determine the weight of different articles.

Sentenced. Condemned to be punished.

Sentinels. Those who keep watch.

Settled. First taken by white people to live in.

Settlement. Places where people first begin to clear land and build houses.

Sites. Places used for building upon or which might be so used.

Skilful. Knowing well how to do any business or practise any art.

Slaughtered. Killed and prepared for market.

Soil. The top of the ground.

Soldier. One who fights or is prepared to fight in an army.

Source. The origin or first beginning. The source of a river is the spring or pond whence it first begins to run.

Specimen. One of many things of the same kind, or one piece of any thing, which the rest may be known by.

Spectacle. Any thing to be seen. As an interesting spectacle, a grand spectacle.

Splendid. Very beautiful.

Springs. Places where the water rises or bubbles up out of the ground.

Stationed. Placed; fixed.

Superintend. To superintend is to overlook, to give directions to others how to do their work.

Superseded. Made unnecessary. Cotton factories have superseded the use of spinning-wheels.

Surface. The top, the upper side.

Surmounted. Got over.

Tide. On the sea-coast the waters are continually rising or falling. For six hours in succession they are swelling and spreading over the shores. This is called the flowing of the tide. For the next six hours, they lessen and pass off. This is called the ebbing of the tide. The two regularly succeed each other.

Territory. A tract of country including both land and water.

Town. The word *town* means the land, rivers, mountains, within its boundaries, and also the houses and sometimes the people who live in them.

Township. The land of a town with the streams and ponds belonging to it.

Tribe. A considerable number of people who live under the same laws, and have the same men to govern them.

Tributary. A small stream running into a larger is a tributary to it.

Variety. Different kinds.

Vegetables. Plants and roots or any thing which grows out of the land.

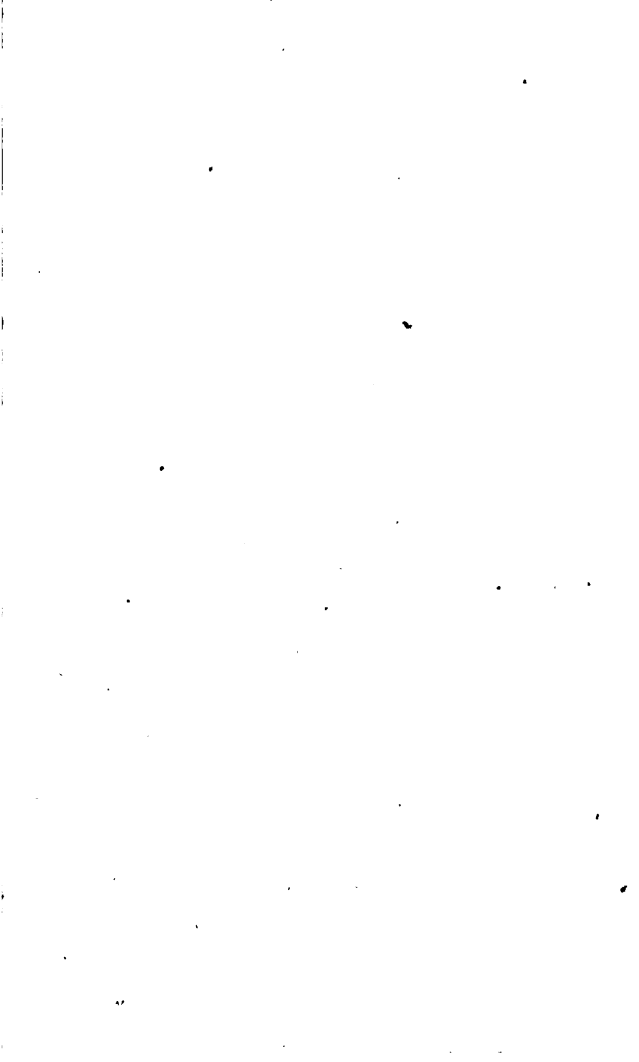
Village. A collection or number of houses standing near each other.

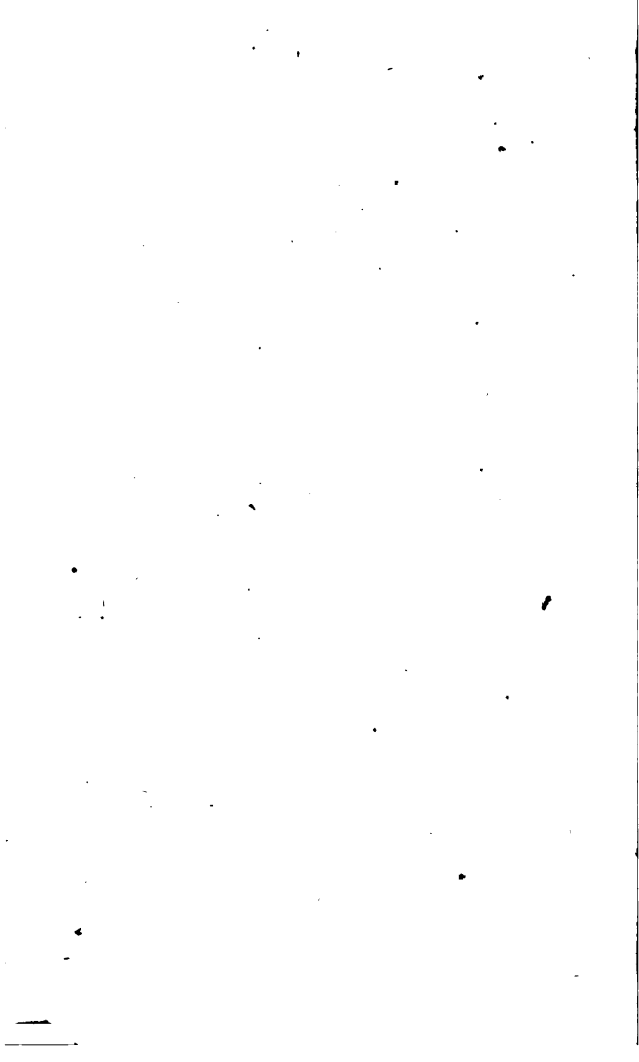
Voyages. When a vessel goes from one place to another and back, it performs a voyage.

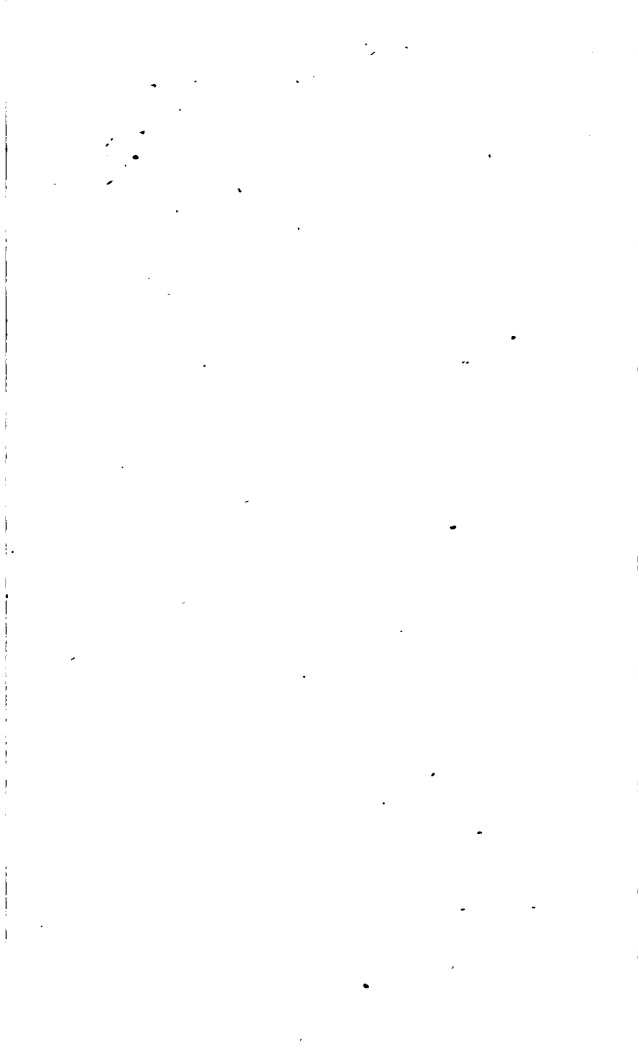
War. When one nation fights with another and they kill each other, it is war.

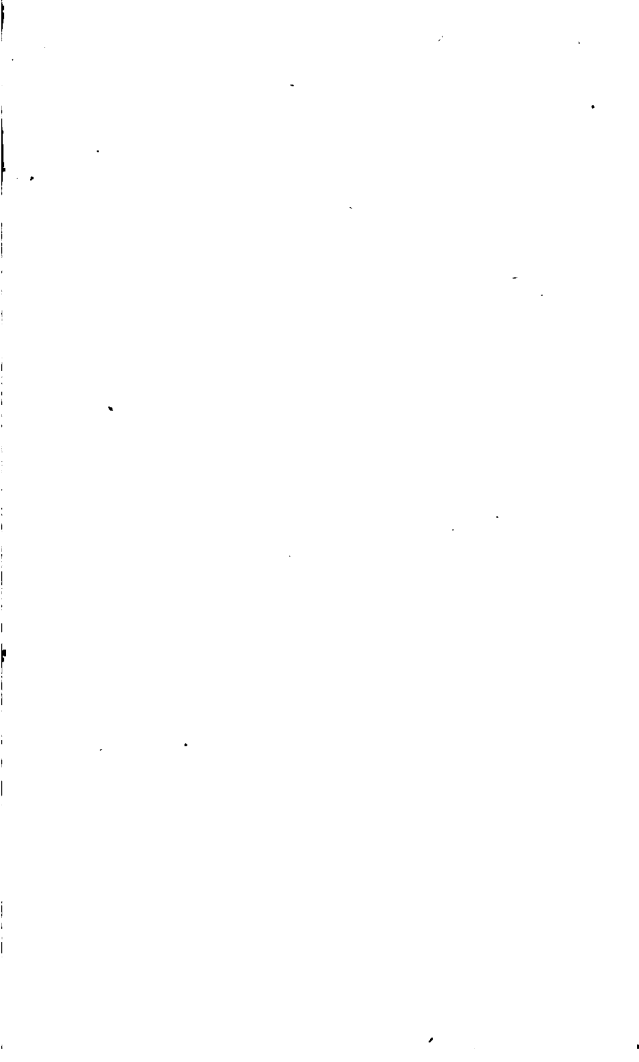
Warlike. Fit for war or disposed for war.

Wilderness. Wild land, generally covered with trees.



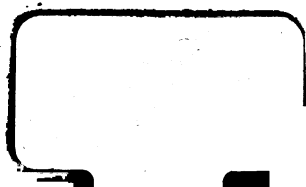








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